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United Press International

ua Nkomo, one of the Patriotic Front co-leaders (with tie), reviews an honor guard com- ed of guerrilla forces, Rhodesian police and members of the elite Grey's Scouts cavalry unit.

ommonwealth Team Concludes Rhodesian Elections Were Fair

By Caryle Murphy

LISBURY, March 2 (WP) — Rhodesian national elections ved their single most important orsement today when a British mmonwealth observer team an- nced it had found them to be and fair.

lthough the 11-member team ped the wrists of the British ernment by noting a "lack of a ficient degree of impartiality" ard all the parties contesting the tion and some deficiencies io implementation of the peace agreement signed last December in London, their conclusion about the fairness of the election itself has given London important backing in getting the results accepted by the Commonwealth and the rest of the international community.

Meanwhile, with the vote counting still to be done tomorrow, there is widespread speculation among election observers from many countries that Robert Mugabe had collected an even larger percentage of the vote than expected.

Interest now is centered on which leader the British governor, Lord Soames, will ask to form the first legally independent government. The white Rhodesian establishment and the British administration here have privately indicated a preference for a coaliton of parties that would exclude the socialist-leaning Mr. Mugabe.

Soames 'Duty-Bound'

Speaking today, Mr. Mugabe declared that, even if his party won only 35 of the 80 black seats in the 100-member National Assembly, Lord Soames was duty-bound to call on him first to form a government.

"He has to call upon me first," said Mr. Mugabe, adding at another point in a press conference that he hoped his former guerrilla partner, Joshua Nkomo, would join him in a coalition government. He said he had asked Mr. Nkomo to do so but had not yet had a reply.

The strength of the sentiment that Mr. Mugabe had topped the voting results was indicated today by statements from various parties. While Mr. Mugabe told no effect on the results of the poll, officials of three other parties, including those of Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, told newspapers they would not commit themselves yet to accepting the results because of widespread intimidation.

In an indication of the delicate position he faces, even if he does win the election, Mr. Mugabe today also said he would like Lord Soames to stay on after the installation of a new black majority government for two reasons: to give confidence to the whites that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

.S. Says Troops Reinforced

ussians Seen Preparing or Lengthy Afghan Stay

By Terence Smith

VASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT) Soviet forces in Afghanistan ve begun building barracks, ubs, radio stations and other facil- es in apparent preparation for a ng stay, according to information aching U.S. officials.

Several thousand additional Sovi- troops were airlifted last week to abul, the Afghan capital, officials id, raising the U.S. estimate of the ta number to 75,000. In addition, 5,000 troops are reported along the oviet-Afghan border, including ome units that cross back and orth.

The reinforcement and the de- loyment of the troops have led of- icials to the conclusion that the roops are preparing for a spring of- ensive against the Afghan rebels.

The Russians are also reported to be building up regular Afghan Army units for use in the expected effort and U.S. officials expect that more Soviet forces will be moved into Afghanistan.

The pattern of Soviet activities has made the United States more skeptical than ever about Moscow's stated willingness to withdraw its forces once "outside interference" in Afghanistan ends.

At a meeting on the Afghan crisis at the White House last week, President Carter and his advisers reportedly concluded that there was little likelihood that the Soviet Union would respond either to U.S. demands for withdrawal or allied offers to guarantee the neutrality of Afghanistan after such a withdrawal.

The meeting, which was not listed on the president's public schedule, was attended by Mr. Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and Marshall Shulman, the State Department's Soviet spe- ialist. They reportedly had a dis- n that led to Mr. Vance's 30- e meeting on Friday with So- mbassador Anatoli Dobrynin. he session with the Soviet en- y, Mr. Vance reiterated U.S. will- gness to join in guaranteeing the eutrality of Afghanistan if Soviet roops were withdrawn, but U.S. officials said later that no progress ad been made.

Meanwhile, the Afghan government of President Babrak Karmal reportedly remains virtually paralyzed after a martial law proclamation 10 days ago that placed government authority in the hands of a still unidentified Soviet commander. Mr. Karmal reportedly is spending most of his time in the Soviet Embassy in Kabul and is rarely seen in public.

Rebel Divisions Appear

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 2 (UPI) — Soviet forces suffered heavy losses in an Afghan rebel attack at a dam near the Pakistan border and in fighting along the Kabul to Jalalabad highway, rebel spokesmen said today, amid growing signs of a split between Moslem resistance groups.

A meeting between the six guerrilla groups represented in Peshawar, Pakistan, to form a united front to oppose the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, originally scheduled for tomorrow was canceled.

A spokesman for Hizbi Islami (Islamic Front) said in Peshawar that his group would boycott efforts to unite Afghan resistance until membership was based on "the strength of each party" — a move that would make the Hizbi Islami the dominant faction.

Meanwhile, London's Sunday Telegraph reported that the Soviet Union last night ordered the rapid withdrawal of its Central Asian troops in Afghanistan and their replacement with white, non-Moslem soldiers.

The order was given "after signs of increasing fraternization between the Central Asians and Afghan civilians," the newspaper said in a story from New Delhi quoting diplomatic sources.

The rebel military claims follow reports yesterday that Soviet helicopters and soldiers killed at least 50 mourners at a funeral in a mosque in the southwestern Afghan city of Kandahar.

500 Reportedly Arrested

NEW DELHI, March 2 (AP) — Afghanistan's militia in a new crackdown last week has arrested at least 500 educators, merchants, civil servants and Moslem clergymen suspected of subversion, a report from Kabul said yesterday.

The report, from an Afghan source who has proved reliable in the past, said that some of those detained were tortured into confessing they were foreign agents.

The reported arrests followed a roundup in Kabul of about 2,000 Shiite Moslems, who were accused of instigating the Feb. 22 anti-Soviet rioting that left at least 300 persons dead and an estimated 1,000 injured.

ito Doctors Report ew General Decline

ELGRADE, March 2 (AP) — ctors attending President Tito l today that his heart bad weak- d further in a new general deteri- ion of his condition.

esident Tito, 87, remained ui Ljubljana Clinical Center with and kidney weakness, pneu- a and an undescribed bleeding em. He was being kept alive artificial kidney.

U.S. in UN Vote Rebuking Israel Over Settlements

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 2 (NYT) — In a significant stiffening of policy, the United States yesterday voted with the other 14 Security Council members to rebuke Israel for its increasing number of settlements in the Arab territories that were seized during the 1967 war.

Diplomats here believe that it was the first time Washington had cast a Council vote against Israel on this issue since Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government launched its policy of expanded colonization. Last year, the United States abstained on a similar resolution.

Western envoys interpreted the shift as a sharp warning that American patience with Israel's expanding colonization was wearing thin. It was also seen as a sign of growing U.S. sensitivity to the plight of Palestinian Arabs.

It is estimated that Israel has established at least 50 settlements in the West Bank, with 5,000 to 6,000 settlers.

Washington has frequently issued statements deploring the formation of new settlements. It criticized Israel for its announced intention to resettle Jews in the West Bank Arab city of Hebron, which touched off last week's debate. But in the world of diplomacy, a vote in the Security Council is regarded as a graver matter.

After raising his hand yesterday to signify assent, the U.S. delegate, Donald McHenry, said, "We regard settlements in the occupied territories as illegal under international law, and we consider them to be an obstacle to the successful outcome to the current negotiations, which are aimed at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

He was referring to the Camp David accords under which Israel and Egypt have been bargaining for a peace settlement.

The resolution describes the settlements in occupied territories as illegal and a serious obstruction to peace in the Middle East. It "strongly deplores" Israel's continued pursuit of the colonizing policy and calls on the government to dismantle the existing settlements. Members of the United Nations are asked to bar any foreign aid "used specifically in connection with the settlements."

Israel's delegate, Yehuda Blum, dismissed the vote as meaningless and reminded reporters that they could not recall the substance of past resolutions on the issue. In private, however, Israeli diplomats acknowledged that yesterday's action increases Israel's sense of isolation in the world community.

Israeli Says Vote 'Unjustified'

JERUSALEM, March 2 (WP) — The Israeli government reacted angrily today to the Security Council resolution condemning Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, calling it "unjustified and one-sided" and saying that U.S. support of the measure was a "deep disappointment."

A heavy snowstorm that isolated Jerusalem from the rest of Israel prevented the Cabinet from meeting to discuss the resolution, but the ministers are scheduled to take up the issue on Tuesday. The debate will coincide with a scheduled Cabinet decision on whether Israel should implement its recent decision in principle to permit Israeli settlement in the center of the exclusively Arab city of Hebron in the West Bank.

The Foreign Ministry responded to the Security Council vote by saying that "settlement in the West Bank is not only a right but an integral part of our security system."

New Summit Possible

CAIRO, March 2 (UPI) — President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Begin may hold a summit meeting next month, Egypt's defense minister said in an interview published today.

"It is expected that a summit grouping of the three leaders will be held in April, unless the Palestinian autonomy negotiations make progress in March," Gen. Kamaleddin Hassan Ali said in an interview with the weekly newspaper Al Siyassi.

United Press International

Two government negotiators, a woman guerrilla and, at right, Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan enter a van to begin talks aimed at the release of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy.

Colombia, Guerrillas In Talks

90-Minute Session Brings Release of 5

BOGOTA, March 2 (AP) — Leftist militants holding the Dominican Republican Embassy freed five more of their estimated 41 hostages today, a short time after their negotiators met for 90 minutes with Colombian officials. None of the estimated 13 ambassadors taken captive last week was released.

The carefully orchestrated negotiating session took place in a panel truck in front of the occupied embassy. It was not immediately clear when the talks would resume, but the militants' decision to release the five hostages apparently grew out of the first meeting.

Reporters outside the embassy said Red Cross ambulances took the five out of the embassy shortly after noon, little more than an hour after the meeting ended. Police identified one of those freed as a doctor and four others as waiters working at the embassy when it was taken over during a diplomatic reception last Wednesday.

Justice Minister Hugo Sierra Escobar, speaking on the national radio network before today's negotiations began, said the "the government will be very prudent, very careful, in order to rescue the hostages alive."

U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and Angelo Acerbi, the papal nuncio to Colombia, were among the ranking members of foreign missions taken captive by guerrillas demanding freedom for 311 political prisoners, $50 million in ransom, worldwide publication of a manifesto and safe conduct out of the country.

Woman Representative

The government identified its negotiators as two deputy foreign ministers, retired Col. Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez. The guerrillas were represented by a woman member of the M-19 guerrilla movement and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the diplomats being held.

Also left unclear was why the guerrillas chose Mr. Galan or what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rebel Ranks Depleted

Bogota Seizure Seen As Act of Desperation

By Charles A. Krause

BOGOTA, March 2 (WP) — The seizure of the Dominican Republic Embassy here last Wednesday appears to have been an act of desperation rather than a demonstration of strength on the part of the M-19 urban guerrillas.

In the view of many observers, including Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, who has overall charge of Colombia's internal security, the April 19 Movement (M-19) was virtually eliminated as a coordinated and active urban guerrilla force last year after the country's secret military police arrested and jailed more than 200 persons suspected of membership in the group.

The movement is Colombia's most notorious leftist group and consists mostly of alienated sons and daughters of prominent families. Often highly educated, the guerrillas are seeking to accelerate what they see as the inevitable collapse of a society alleged to be corrupted in favor of the wealthy.

April 19 is the date in 1970 that the populist former dictator, Gusta-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Says Soviet Brigade Resumes Cuba Maneuvers

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — The Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, the subject of a monthlong controversy between Washington and Moscow last fall, has resumed field maneuvers, the State Department has announced.

The announcement and background briefing for reporters preceded publication of the new intelligence about the brigade in yesterday's National Intelligence Digest and appeared to be a bid to head off leaks in an election year from this highly classified document.

The Carter administration in making the existence of the Soviet unit public last fall initially declared that the status quo was unacceptable to the United States. After the Kremlin refused to remove the force, President Carter announced a series of U.S. countermeasures that he claimed had altered the status quo.

The State Department announcement Friday said:

"There is no change in our assessment of the character or size of the brigade. Although this is the first exercise of this size we have seen since last August, it generally fits the pattern by which the Soviets have exercised the brigade in the past."

The Soviet unit, estimated to be 2,500 to 3,000 men with tanks, artillery and other field equipment, is not, in its current size and configuration, considered a physical threat to the United States. The State Department restated earlier last week, and reiterated Friday night, that the United States has "no evidence to suggest the presence of nuclear weapons anywhere in Cuba."

An official said the present maneuvers, which still are under way, appear to be almost a duplicate of the activity that was spotted at a training area south of Havana last August. That sighting by a U.S. reconnaissance satellite was taken as final confirmation of the theory that the Russians had an operation-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

5 Soviet-Bloc Diplomats Expelled in Year, FBI Says

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — The FBI's retiring chief of counterintelligence says that five Soviet-bloc diplomats were quietly forced to leave the United States in the last year after being caught spying.

William Cregar acknowledged that such expulsions usually are not publicized because the Communist countries would feel compelled to retaliate. His remarks Friday capped a recent series of exposures by U.S. and allied intelligence officers of Soviet-bloc spy networks in New Zealand, Canada, Spain and Japan.

It has been suggested that the stream of disclosures results from a U.S. policy decision to change the usual rules of international spying and retaliate against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan.

Spokesmen for the State Department and the CIA refused to comment on the matter Friday. A White House official said he was unaware of any policy change. But it seems clear that at least some of the disclosures were orchestrated.

Last month, John McMahon, the CIA's deputy director for operations, told a House Intelligence subcommittee in closed session about Soviet forgeries of U.S. government documents. The testimony was made public, exposing more than 100 pages of documents. The release was intended to dramatize recent increases in such forgeries, a subcommittee spokesman said.

The CIA is believed to have disclosed the names of several Soviet-bloc agents to allied intelligence in recent weeks. Mr. McMahon said that a forged U.S. Army field manual purporting to show plans for U.S. interference in allies' domestic affairs showed up in Spain in 1977. Apparently, the CIA gave the names of persons involved to Spanish intelligence.

Another exposure of a Soviet espionage network occurred in January in New Zealand, where Soviet Ambassador Vsevolod Sofinsky was expelled after being accused of funneling money to a socialist political party. In retaliation, the Russians expelled the New Zealand ambassador a month before the end of his scheduled tour of duty in Moscow.

In Canada in January, two Soviet Embassy officials were expelled after being charged with paying money to a U.S. undercover agent. In Japan, the army's chief of staff resigned after a Soviet-run spy network was closed by police.

The last publicized expulsion of a Soviet diplomat from the United States was in 1978. Vladimir Zinyakin, of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, was forced to leave for his role in a spy case that involved two Soviet employees who did not have diplomatic immunity and were prosecuted for buying U.S. defense secrets from a Navy officer cooperating with the FBI. Attorney General Griffin Bell decided to press the case to show that the United States would not tolerate spying by non-diplomats.

U.S. Sent Soviet POWs Back to Russia in '45

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT) — In June, 1945, 153 frightened Soviet prisoners of war, who had been captured in German uniforms and feared they would be shot upon their return to Russia, begged President Harry S Truman to allow them to stay in the United States.

The prisoners, who attempted to commit mass suicide by provoking their guards at Fort Dix, N.J., to shoot them, received a presidential reprieve the next day. But classified documents disclose that all but seven of the soldiers were handed over to the Russians after the public furor had died down. Their ultimate fate is not known.

The United States, the documents show, never swayed from its original intention to return the soldiers to the Soviet Union. Classified "secret" at the time, the repatriation of the Russians has been referred to since only in academic publications.

According to files gathered from the Department of War, the State Department and the Army, federal officials were aware that the men would likely face death. But they believed that the Soviet government would hinder the return of American prisoners of war in the Far East if the Russians were not repatriated.

Important for Policy

Although it involved a small number of troops, the Fort Dix case was of critical importance to U.S. policy on this subject and it set the stage for American participation in larger repatriation efforts in Europe.

From internal government memorandums and telegrams, it is clear that the Russians' plight provoked intense debate within the Truman administration, with some diplomats, including Averell Harriman, then ambassador to the Soviet Union, urging that the United States allow the soldiers to stay.

Public attention was first focused on the ragtag group on June 29, 1945, when the soldiers attacked the military police at Fort Dix with pieces of metal. "They just didn't appear to care for their lives at all," Capt. Richard Riewarts told Army investigators. "They pointed to their hearts and said shoot at it."

The next day, with the riot widely publicized, Truman stayed the repatriation order, but despite pleas from within the State Department, the Russians were quietly loaded onto a ship on Sept. 6, 1945. They were sent to Hof, in Bavaria, where they were handed over to Soviet authorities.

British Position

The war had jumbled national borders in Europe, and repatriation had been a major issue among the Allies for several years. The British policy, which was essentially adopted by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1944, demanded that prisoners be returned "irrespective of the question of whether or not they want to be repatriated."

U.S. officials were not happy with this. One telegram from officers in Europe predicted a wave of unfavorable public opinion if U.S. troops carried out the orders. Henry Stimson, the secretary of war, scrawled in a handwritten, undated memo that he objected.

"First thing you know," he said, "we will be responsible for a big killing by the Russians."

Under the terms of the Feb. 11, 1945, Yalta agreement, negotiated by the Allied powers, nationals held by one nation were to be returned to their country of origin. Throughout the early months of 1945, though, the declassified documents show that the United States spurned repeated Soviet requests to repatriate the prisoners, who claimed German citizenship, because it feared that the Nazis would harm U.S. prisoners of war.

In May, the war in Europe was over and a major policy-making body, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, ruled that any Russians captured in German uniforms should be immediately turned over to Soviet authorities. The order included several thousand prisoners held by the Allies in Europe as well as the 153 Russians incarcerated in the United States.

By June 28, the entire group had been assembled at Fort Dix and the Soviet ambassador was notified that their departure would take place the next day.

They were a mixed lot. Some had joined the Germans out of hatred for the Soviet Communists. Others had been captured by the Nazis and pressed into the German Army with threats of death. But all believed that a return to the Soviet Union would mean disaster for them and what remained of their families.

Overnight, they fashioned a plan to provoke their own deaths. The metal beds in the Fort Dix barracks were easily dismantled and the parts served as weapons. At 9 the next morning, the Fort Dix executive officer, Capt. Riewarts, ordered the men to fall out. He spoke in German, and he later told Army interrogators, "All I heard was a bunch of 'no's' or 'nein's'."

Tear gas was thrown into the barracks through a window to dislodge the recalcitrant prisoners. Moments later, the Russians charged out of the building toward the armed guards, shouting while swinging their makeshift weapons. Shots were fired, and nine Russians suffered wounds, none of them fatal.

After the guards quelled the uprising, Fort Dix officers found that three of the Russians had hanged themselves. Fifteen more nooses hung from the ceiling unused, the officers said.

According to the Army Inspector General's report, the prisoners were then loaded into buses and shipped to Camp Shanks, N.Y., to await their June 30 departure. The trip passed in relative calm, although one Russian had to be hospitalized after swallowing a razor blade.

The next day, the prisoners were granted their presidential reprieve, pending completion of an investigation of the Fort Dix riot and the nationality of each prisoner.

Further interrogation during July disclosed that seven prisoners were not Soviet citizens. Russian officials agreed to let them stay in the United States, but demanded the immediate return of the others. (It was not clear from the records how the three suicides were counted in the final figures.)

Within the State Department, the department of legal affairs contended that sending the prisoners to the Soviet Union would result in their execution and thus would violate the prisoners' rights under the Geneva Convention. Mr. Harriman reported from Moscow that trainloads of repatriates from all over Europe passed through the city, and he said those judged guilty of desertion were probably being shot.

The winding down of the war in the Far East ultimately led to a decision by the United States. On Aug. 20, 1945, Elbridge Durbrow, chief of the State Department's Division of European Affairs, said in a memo that the repatriation should take place without delay, "since there are a large number of American prisoners held by the Japanese in Manchuria who will shortly be liberated by the Soviet forces."

The last reference to the deported soldiers is an official Army shipping order, stating that two Soviet majors, Valenian Sharapov and Pyotr Grechishkin, "will accompany shipment 099 to B516 [Hof] and thence to final destination."

> 'They just didn't appear to care for their lives at all,' Capt. Richard Riewarts [said]. 'They pointed to their hearts and said shoot.'

19

[illegible]

So Kantha Trusts Regime Despite Past

A Woman Fights in Khmer Rouge Ranks

By Henry Kamm

IN NORTHERN CAMBODIA (NYT) — So Kantha looked out of place among the hundred or so Khmer Rouge soldiers assembled at this jungle base with their full armament to demonstrate their skill and discipline to a group of journalists.

It was not only because she was the only woman soldier, wearing a small musette bag displaying a red cross over a dark brown shirt, a black, folded, ankle-length traditional skirt and a jungle trooper's sandals made of old tires. She was also a Eurasian city woman of sophisticated bearing among clearly peasant soldiers. And she spoke the French of Paris and the English of a French high-school student.

Kantha quit her high school in Sceaux, south of Paris, in 1971, when she was 15 and had lived in France for 6 years. With her parents — her father is a French-educated engineer and her mother a Eurasian of Phnom Penh's upper classes — her brother, then 12, and sister, 9, she flew to Peking.

Peking then was the seat of the Cambodian exile government presided by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, overthrown a year earlier in a pro-U.S. coup.

Belief in Revolution

"We went back to our country because we always believed in the revolution," she said. "That is how we were brought up."

While the rest of the family set out on the trek from southern China through the mountains of Laos along the trail that bore the name of the man whom today they consider Cambodia's oldest enemy, Ho Chi Minh, Kantha remained in Peking to study for one year to qualify as a "barefoot doctor" — a Chinese innovation to bring basic medicine to the villages.

It took her two months to make her way down the Ho Chi Minh trail in 1972.

"The bombing was not heavy any more," she said, dismissing some of the most intense bombing in the history of warfare. She worked at field hospitals in mountainous northeastern Cambodia, moving the hospital frequently to dodge the U.S. Air Force.

At the end of the war, she was with her hospital near Phnom Penh. She re-entered the city that she had left in 1965 three or four days after the Khmer Rouge takeover. She visited the family villa but said it meant little to her after so long an absence.

The city was empty, she said, as was the hospital to which she was assigned, except for "many bodies and much filth." She said she did not question the new authorities' decision to empty Phnom Penh, even driving out the sick and wounded from the hospitals.

"We were told it was necessary because the Americans would bomb the city," she said, indicating that since then, some doubts had entered her mind.

But Kantha confessed to no doubt about the basic policies of the draconian regime installed by former premier Pol Pot.

"I was always in the city, and what went on in the countryside I did not know," she said. "Everybody in Phnom Penh was fully in favor and had no doubts."

No negative reports reached her ears until the chaos that followed the capture of Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese in January, 1979. She concedes now that errors had been committed in the application of policies of which she approved. She cited the abuse of intellectuals, who were put to work in the paddy fields, and the widespread abolition of education.

"But the decisions were correct," she said.

She said that in addition to her hospital work, she and her colleagues grew vegetables in the hospital grounds, attended political lectures, occasionally saw a Chinese or Cambodian political film and sang revolutionary songs or traditional songs with new, revolutionary lyrics.

She wore the customary black and liked it. The only reason she now wears a brown shirt, she said, was because the black material has run out.

"Personally, I never thought about my clothes," she said. Nor did she miss the books she used to read or the popular music she used to hear.

Occasionally she saw her parents, brother and sister, who had been put to work on a collective farm outside Phnom Penh. She has not seen them since her flight from the Vietnamese and said she did not worry about them.

"Even if I worried, I could do nothing," she added.

Kantha has always supported the Khmer Rouge cause. But most of her social class were the regime's victims. So intense is the hatred of Cambodians against the Vietnamese invaders that some of them have joined the regime that suppressed them after the invasion liberated them from the collective farms to which they had been confined at hard labor and in constant risk of their lives because of their education and social status.

Law Professor

Thiounn Thioum, for example, is the minister for economy and finance. He has a law degree from the Sorbonne and was a leading businessman in Phnom Penh and law professor until the arrival of the Khmer Rouge.

"I understand the recriminations of my countrymen," he said. "Some of them lost wife and children in those years. I also went through difficult moments."

His trembling hands, facial twitch and mournful eyes attest to how difficult his life has been since 1975. Acquaintances suspect that he survived only because of the friendship for his family of Ieng Thirith, wife of Deputy Premier Ieng Sary and herself minister for social affairs in the displaced Khmer Rouge regime.

"What is past is past," said Thiounn Thioum. "Therefore the government asks all people to forget and think only of the future. The Cambodia of tomorrow is condemned to be a home for all Cambodians. Our problem, everybody's problem, is the struggle against the Vietnamese. I have buried my past; let others who cannot forget put it aside."

4 Brothers

One of his brothers is minister of health. Another, who is also here, is chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology. They share Thiounn Thioum's experience and present attitude. A third brother, Thiounn Prasith, is Cambodia's permanent representative at the United Nations and was always an advocate of the regime.

A sister escaped from her collective farm last year and made her way to the Thai border with her husband, who is vice president of an anti-Communist and anti-Vietnamese resistance movement.

The Thiounn brothers could tell Kantha what she does not know about the regime that she supports with faith and courage. They do not. What if Kantha were to learn one day that the worst reports are true? she was asked.

"At that time, we will meet once again and I will tell you," she said after a long pause and with a gentle smile.

Vietnamese Soldiers Attacked

Khmer Rouge Try to Stop Building of Tank Bridge

By Barry Flynn

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, March 2 (UPI) — Khmer Rouge Communist guerrillas made a fierce, four-hour attack today against Vietnamese troops building a tank bridge leading to an important guerrilla stronghold near the Thai border.

At least three Vietnamese were killed in the fighting with mortars, artillery and small arms near Phnom Malai Mountain, three miles from the Thai border, Khmer Rouge soldiers said.

The fighting, which was heard clearly in this border town 135 miles east of Bangkok, involved small Khmer Rouge units and Vietnamese troops numbering between 400 and 500. There were no estimates of guerrilla casualties.

Finishing Touches

The bridge appeared to be one of the finishing touches Vietnamese engineers are putting on a 35-mile road they have built parallel to the Thai border.

The wooden bridge would allow Vietnam's Soviet-supplied tanks into the Phnom Malai area and help them in their effort to wipe out remnants of the Khmer Rouge government they deposed in January, 1979. Khmer Rouge fighters have been holding out in the mountains and forests of western Cambodia since the fall of Phnom Penh to the Vietnamese.

The Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh, meanwhile, charged in an official radio broadcast that commandos from Cambodian refugee camps inside Thailand had been infiltrating into Cambodia for sabotage.

The Phnom Penh regime also offered to talk with Thailand about the possible repatriation of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians living in the camps.

But Bangkok — where Premier Kriangsak Chamanan resigned on Friday and parliament meets tomorrow to begin choosing a successor — responded only unofficially and coolly. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that talks would have to take place at a low level because Bangkok still recognizes the displaced Khmer Rouge regime.

It is unclear how many refugees would be willing to return.

Near panic spread through the Khao I Deng camp recently when many of its 110,000 residents heard a Voice of America radio account of talks between Poul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and officials in Hanoi and Phnom Penh on the possibility of repatriation. Mr. Hartling ruled out forced repatriation.

Voting 'Fair' In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

black-run government will not make "mincemeat" out of them and, secondly, to act as a deterrent against any attempt to stage a white-led coup.

Meeting With General

Mr. Mugabe's party has been keenly aware of hard-line opposition within a section of the white establishment, in particular in the armed forces. Their apprehensions were only partly abated by a secret meeting last Tuesday between Mr. Mugabe and the Rhodesian military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, who, according to Mr. Mugabe, assured the self-proclaimed Marxist leader that he would not support military action to block a legally elected government.

A hasty departure by Lord Soames would leave behind "a situation of potential danger," Mr. Mugabe said today. He said he hoped the governor would stay at least a month and perhaps two or three.

Mr. Mugabe returned today from a four-day trip to neighboring Mozambique, where he held discussions with President Samora Machel, his strongest backer throughout the seven-year guerrilla war.

The Commonwealth observer group's interim report issued today in Salisbury noted with satisfaction that, despite a heavily armed population in Rhodesia, the level of violence was not higher during the election campaign. It said that in spite of intimidation, political parties had adequate opportunity to get their views across to the electorate.

Stating that it would be "misleading to apply conventional yardsticks in assessing a situation which is as unique and unparalleled as that in Rhodesia . . . ,the election up to the end of polling can be considered to have been free and fair to the extent that it provided an adequate and acceptable means of determining the wishes of the people in a democratic manner."

A spokesman for the observer team said it had no intention of making an assessment of the process of forming a government. "Our function is concerned only with the election," he said.

Court in France Recognizes Cult, Acquits Ex-Head

PARIS, March 2 (Reuters) — The Paris Court of Appeal has recognized the U.S.-based Church of Scientology as a religion and cleared a former leader of the movement's French branch of fraud.

Georges Andreu, former head of the cult in France, and three other leaders including the American founder, Roo Hubbard, had received fines and suspended prison sentences a year ago after the movement was accused of enticing people to join by making fraudulent promises. Mr. Andreu was the only one of the four to appeal.

The appeals court acquitted him on Friday because of what judges called his evident good faith. The court's president indicated that the three others, who were sentenced in their absence, might be acquitted if they appealed.

"Scientology seemed to correspond to a definition of religion in that it embraces both a faith and a community," the court said. The sect claims to have 5 million members around the world, including 10,000 in France.

Flying-Saucer Tales Shot Down in Russia

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP) — The official Soviet press renewed its attacks today on Soviet flying-saucer enthusiasts, insisting that no scientific evidence has confirmed purported sightings of interplanetary visitors or their spacecraft.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda devoted nearly a half-page to debunking UFO rumors.

Former Royal Laotian Dancers Taking Tradition to Tennessee

BANGKOK, March 2 (LAT) — The former Royal Laotian dance troupe expects to move — virtually intact — to Nashville, Tenn., where its members hope to live, perform and keep alive their native culture.

Fifty-five members of the 600-year-old group and their families will leave for the United States this month, U.S. refugee officials said Friday, and others will follow. There are 74 dancers in the group, and with their families they total more than 200. They are being sponsored by the U.S. Catholic Conference.

"We know it isn't going to be easy," said Houmpheng Phengsomphone, 30, an English-speaking spokesman for the troupe. "Very few of us speak English, although nearly all of us speak and write French. And we have to find jobs so we can make a living before dancing."

The troupe, which was one of Laos' leading cultural attractions, was part of the palace household in the old royal capital of Luang Prabang. It was officially dissolved after the Communists took over the country in 1975.

"We knew there was no hope for us, so we planned to escape," said Sayasane Ratjavang, 27, one of the dancers. He swam across the Mekong River to Thailand 14 months ago and has been in a refugee camp since.

To avoid detection, the dancers left Laos in small groups, swimming the Mekong and pushing their small children ahead of them, using old inner tubes or inflated plastic bags as floats. Some were killed trying to escape, while others were caught and sent back.

Prem, Thai Commander, Is Seen as Next Premier

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, March 2 (WP) — Thai and diplomatic sources say that Thai Army Commander Prem Tinsulanond is considered certain to be chosen to replace Gen. Kriangsak Chamanan as premier.

Gen. Kriangsak resigned on Friday under heavy pressure from parliament, which meets this week to pick his successor.

Gen. Prem, 59, has no experience in civil administration but the Thai Royal Army, through coups and countercoups, has dominated politics with few interruptions since the absolute monarchy ended in 1932.

Thailand is the United States' closest ally on the Southeast Asian mainland, and Gen. Prem's appointment would not change the picture. Like most Thai officers, he is regarded as pro-American, having made his career in a military establishment bolstered by more than $1 billion in U.S. aid since 1951.

But diplomats here expect the new government to review policies, warmly endorsed by the United States, that have allowed hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees to find havens in Thai camps.

Gen. Kriangsak faced possible censure for allegedly mismanaging the economy and for his open-door refugee policy. The United States cooperated closely with his government in refugee relief work and supported its demands that Vietnam withdraw from Cambodia the troops whose invasion pushed more refugees into Thailand.

Gen. Prem has a reputation for personal honesty. He had long been tagged as the eventual successor to Gen. Kriangsak, who took power in a bloodless coup in 1977.

Students of Thai politics said Gen. Kriangsak was the first military ruler to relinquish power in response to a challenge from parliament. However, erosion of support from Gen. Kriangsak's military colleagues appears to have figured in his decision, too. Gen. Prem's expected appointment is taken as evidence that many Thais still see the military as the only hope for national unity.

Gen. Kriangsak's popularity had diminished over the past year, largely due to 20 percent inflation and officially ordered price rises for gasoline, electricity and telephone service. Thais began to turn toward Gen. Prem.

The two generals denied reports of imminent coups or personal rifts. Gen. Prem avoided taking public stands on specific issues, diplomats noted, building an image as a man above petty politics and devoted to soldiering.

Fence-Sitting

"In retrospect, his studious fence-sitting might have been the only way he could get to power without turning his back on his old friend Gen. Kriangsak or democratic principles," said one Western diplomat. It also means that very little is known about Gen. Prem's ideas of government.

Diplomats noted, however, that many senior army officers were dissatisfied with Gen. Kriangsak's refugee policies. Last fall he announced that any Cambodians coming to Thailand would receive food and shelter until conditions at home improved sufficiently to allow their return. About 400,000 newly arrived Cambodians are in camps in Thailand or along the border. Other Thai centers hold 140,000 Indochinese who arrived prior to 1979.

With ill-disciplined resistance groups mixed in their ranks, the refugees pose a security risk, many officers feel, and could drag Thailand into a confrontation with Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia.

Fighting Ends In Lebanon Port

BEIRUT, March 2 (Reuters) — The southern Lebanese port of Sidon was quiet today after a day of fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Army troops in which at least six persons were reported killed.

The fighting, involving rockets and rocket-propelled grenades, lasted most of the day and petered out only when a committee was formed from the two sides to investigate the incident.

Sporadic shooting went on after dark, but calls for a truce by Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, and Defense Minister Joseph Skaff were later observed.

A fisherman harpoons dolphins that have been trapped near the shore at Katsumoto on Iki Island in southwestern Japan.

Fishermen Kill 1,200 in Goto Islands

Slaughter of Dolphins Spreads in Japan

TOKYO, March 2 (AP) — Japanese fishermen on Iki Island today began killing another batch of dolphins, while a second group of Japanese fishermen announced that they slaughtered about 1,200 of the marine mammals last Friday.

The Iki Island fishermen said that they killed about 200 dolphins late last night that were trapped in nets spread across Iki Bay, 1,200 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Afterward, the fishermen started feeding the carcasses into a specially designed grinder that turns them into pulp for pig fodder and agricultural fertilizer.

In the Goto islands, about 110 miles southwest of Iki, fishermen said that they rounded up 1,200 dolphins last Friday and slaughtered them all the same day. About 200 carcasses were distributed to residents in four nearby towns for food, fishermen said.

Dolphin meat is not considered a traditional delicacy in Japan, but it is eaten in some areas.

Differences Cited

Unlike the incident in Iki, Eiichiro Shirahama, leader of the fishermen's association on Fukue Island in the Goto chain, said that the dolphins had lost their sense of direction "and had strayed into hollow bays."

Tadashi Nakatani, a member of the Iki fishermen's cooperative, said today that the fishermen had rounded up more of dolphins, and "they're being slaughtered right now." He said that he did not know how many creatures were being killed.

A dispute between conservationists and Iki fishermen yesterday centered on Dexter Cate, a 36-year-old high school teacher from Hawaii, who was held for seven hours on suspicion of cutting fishing nets and freeing about 200 dolphins.

He faced additional questioning today, but said: "When I began explaining why I tried to free the dolphins they lost interest." No charges have been filed against Mr. Cate.

According to his wife, Susan, the Cates arrived at Iki on Thursday, and "we witnessed the killing of about 500 [dolphins] with long knives and clubs. We even photographed the slaughter."

Action Explained

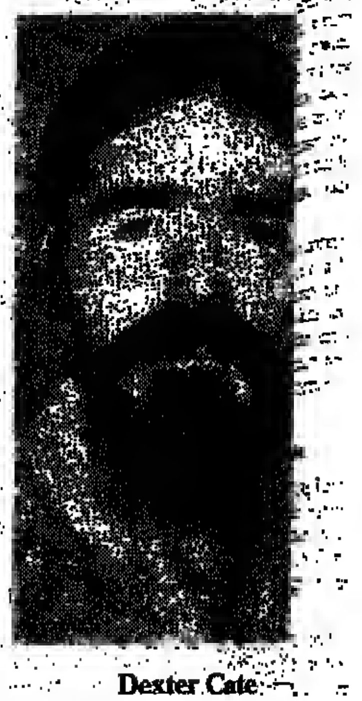
"Local fishermen," she said, "had rounded up 1,000 dolphins. My husband knew that the fishermen would kill the remaining 500, so he went to free them."

Iki, a fishing town with a population of 20,000, has become the focal point of an international controversy between conservationists intent on protecting the dolphin and fishermen who claim the mammals are menacing one of Japan's richest fishing grounds.

Each year at this time about 40,000 dolphins swarm around Iki Island. The fishermen claim they consume around $2.5 million worth of fish each year.

The controversy began in February, 1978, when the fishermen killed about 1,000 dolphins. It was renewed Thursday when the Iki fishermen killed hundreds of dolphins. Witnesses estimate between 500 and 1,000 dolphins have been killed so far.

"All we're trying to do is to make a living, and protect ourselves," Mr. Nakatani said. He dismissed arguments that dolphin should be protected, saying, "It's either us or them."



Dexter Cate

Soviet Force Seen in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

al unit, rather than a mere training or advisory force, in Cuba.

The State Department official, who did not permit use of his name under the briefing's rules, said Soviet training typically calls for field maneuvers every six months. He thus suggested that the reappearance of training activity just six months since it was last seen is part of an expected pattern.

"The presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba remains a source of serious concern to us," the announcement said.

"However, based on present evidence, this exercise in and of itself does not contradict our understanding that the Soviets will not enlarge the unit or give it additional capabilities," it continued.

Asked why the maneuvers are being publicly announced at this time, an official said top secret designations and other secrecy classifications mean nothing in present-day Washington, and therefore the information would soon be made public anyway.

Irish Bishops Fix Teaching on Sex

DUBLIN, March 2 (UPI) — Ireland's Roman Catholic Bishops today made a strong counterattack on the so-called permissive society.

In a 33-page document issued Friday and preached at Sunday Masses, the bishops said Irish Catholics must obey their church's teaching and added: "Premarital sex and extramarital sexual intercourse, masturbation, homosexual acts and contraceptive intercourse in marriage are in themselves morally wrong and no motives or circumstances can change their nature."

The document was seen as a direct result of Pope John Paul II's Irish visit in August.

Bogota Seizure Seen as Desperate A

(Continued from Page 1)

vo Rojas Pinilla, lost his electoral bid for the presidency. The revolutionaries who founded M-19 four years later shared the widespread view that Rojas was defrauded. However, M-19 is not thought to have any connection with the less radical movement of the late dictator, now headed by his daughter, Maria Eugenia.

In an interview less than 48 hours before the M-19 guerrillas seized the embassy, capturing at least 11 ambassadors and as many as 65 others, Mr. Camacho Leyva had said "the situation [with respect to the M-19] has changed fundamentally in the government's favor."

In retrospect, the assessment appears to have been overly optimistic but it was virtually confirmed by Commander No. 1, the leader of the guerrillas holding the embassy, in a telephone interview to a Bogota newspaper published yesterday.

Commander No. 1 acknowledged that M-19 had been badly hurt by last year's arrests, which came after a raid on a military arsenal in Bogota in which M-19 seized more than 4,500 weapons. "Yes, it was a hard blow but not total," he said. "The proof is this operation."

The guerrilla leader said the most important of the guerrillas' demands was the release of 311 political prisoners being held as a result of last year's counter-guerrilla campaign. At least 200 of the 311 are suspected M-19 members.

"After a dialogue with the government it might be possible to modify, in part, some of the demands, but the principal one is the liberation of the political prisoners," he said. "Our compact is to succeed or die."

According to diplomats with access to intelligence reports on the M-19, the 200 M-19 guerrillas in jail form the heart of the urban guerrilla organization, which is said to have 400 to 500 members. It is generally believed that many of the M-19's best-trained activists are under arrest.

Desperate Stand

Thus, the embassy takeover is viewed by some analysts as a desperate stand to recover lost comrades and keep the six-year-old force from crumbling.

If the prisoners are not released as a result of the guerrilla raid, the chances that the M-19 will be able to regenerate itself soon are considered highly uncertain.

The stakes are also high for the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who came to power in 1978 promising to restore law and order and reduce the violence associated with common crime and drug trafficking as well as guerrilla warfare.

Colombia has at least four major guerrilla organizations in its cities and rural areas and an ever richer and more violent drug "mafia" along its Caribbean coast. Bogota's rates for street crime and kidnapping for ransom are among the highest in the world.

If Mr. Turbay gives in to the M-19's demands to release the 311 political prisoners, his efforts to restore security, backed by a tough National Security Act he approved in 1978, would be in ruins. The guerrillas, however, already have demonstrated that they are prepared to kill to achieve their plans.

More Idealistic

The M-19 is leftist, but not avowedly Communist, and is considered more idealistic and humanitarian than the other three Marxist revolutionary groups — the Armed Revolutionary Force of Colombia (FARC in Spanish initials), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Workers' Self-Defense Movement (MAO).

Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Elena Chaussoul Monge, one of the female hostages released by the M-19 Friday, said she was impressed by the women guerrillas with whom she talked.

"They impressed me by their culture," Ms. Chaussoul Monge said. "They spoke to me of Neruda [Pablo Neruda, Chile's late Nobel Prize-winning poet], they spoke to

me of different systems of g ment without making leftist ganda and without disp democratic systems."

The M-19's tactics resembl of Uruguay's Tupamaros, w dertook in the late 1960s to rass the then democratic ment by unmasking corrupti hypocrisy. The Uruguayan later defeated the Tupamaros.

The M-19 began in 1974 b ing catchy ads in Bogota's newspapers, with such phr "Lack energy? Inactive? W the M-19." A flare for public been characteristic of the gro

An early revolutionary act seize liberator Simon B sword from a museum in Bo highly symbolic gesture that more to embarrass the gover than to threaten its control o country. In January of last ye M-19 executed its well-plann on a military arsenal in the by tunneling into the arms area and seizing the thous guns without being detecte weapons eventually were re by the government.

Colombia, Rebels Begin Hostage Talks; 5 Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

role be played in the talks this morning.

Witnesses said Mr. Galan and the unidentified woman left the van first, then returned to the embassy. Several minutes later, the government mediators stepped out of the van, waved, in an apparently friendly gesture toward the embassy occupiers and then walked in the opposite direction from the embassy, around a corner and out of sight of reporters. The van left later in the same direction.

The talks began after a military officer holding a radio walked to the corner of the dead-end street on which the embassy is located and called to the rebels to turn on their walkie-talkies.

The truck then moved down the street, around a corner, and made a U-turn so the rear of the van faced the embassy. Once the van was in position, the two government negotiators walked from a main thoroughfare nearby to the back of the van, which had its back doors removed.

Another Wave

One of them waved toward the embassy, and then both climbed into the van. There was a lapse of about five minutes before the woman guerrilla and the Mexican ambassador came out of the embassy.

Mr. Galan carried a bottle of mineral water in one hand. He wore glasses, was unshaven and was wearing a grey sweater. The woman, about 5 feet tall, was dressed in jogging trousers and a green military fatigue jacket and wore a white hood with a large slit for her eyes.

All four negotiators, apparently by command of the guerrillas at attention outside the van s ing the embassy while those embassy sang the national an

A block away, soldiers and al hundred reporters stood b police cordon.

About an hour before tions began, police said the on a car that was driven th police barricade and into a ed zone near the embassy were conflicting police repo at least one person was killed

There was no information whether the four persons in were connected to the guer the embassy.

Pakistan Rep Soviet Incursi

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, M (Reuters) — Pakistani planes yesterday fired shots at a Soviet military that flew across the borde northern Pakistan, a Foreign try spokesman said.

The aircraft, described as twin-engined plane with markings and bearing the n 04, was escorted back to the frontier, he said.

The incident was the first violation of Pakistan's airspa Soviet plane since the Sovie ion's military intervention ghanistan at the end of Dec The plane was detected flyin northern Chitral, the site of numbers of Afghan refugee Foreign Ministry spokesman s

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Purge Seen of Jewish Activists From 5 Soviet Olympic Cities

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, March 2 (LAT) — he Soviet authorities have taken hat may be a first step toward irging all of the country's Olym- c cities of Jewish activists during is summer's Games, it has been arned.

At least one district bureau of the oviet Office of Visas and Registra- ons has posted an announcement ited Feb. 27, saying that "persons vited from abroad" are forbidden stay in Moscow and its suburbs, finsk, Leningrad, Kiev and Tallin r the period from June 19 to Sept. 3, persons who saw the notice said. The Olympics are scheduled to open here July 19 and run through Aug. 3.

The wording of the notice appears to apply both to foreigners who might be invited by local persons to visit them and to Soviet citizens who have received invitations to emigrate from relatives abroad. Authorities in Israel have said that about 300,000 Soviet Jews have received such invitations, making them the largest group that would appear affected by the order.

Jewish sources here are convinced that Soviet officials intend to use the vaguely phrased order to purge the five cities, all of which are scheduled to host some Olympic events, of Jewish activists, who might otherwise use the opportunity to contact foreign tourists.

Aimed at Contacts

"The main idea is to look at activists, Jewish dissidents, refuseniks [Jews who have been refused permission to emigrate], and others who want to have contact with foreigners, and to interrupt those contacts," a Jewish source said.

An official of the central Moscow Office of Visas and Registrations, contacted by telephone, angrily denied that such a notice was posted in any of the agency's offices and hung up on his questioner.

However, the sources said they had seen the notice on the door of the Gagarinsky District visa office in Moscow, both on Thursday and Friday. It read: "From 19 June through 3 September, 1980, persons invited from abroad are forbidden to stay in Moscow, the Moscow Oblast [region], Minsk, Leningrad, Kiev and Tallin."

Jewish sources said it was inconceivable that the office would have put up such a notice on its own initiative. Since it affects the residents in four different Soviet republics, they added, the announcement would have to be the result of a nationwide order by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

As of Friday night, there were no reports of the announcement having been posted in any of the city's other visa offices, which are believed to number between 15 and 20.

There have been widespread rumors for months that the authorities planned to purge the Olympic cities of "undesirable elements" during the summer, in pursuit of their goal to turn the Games into a socialist showcase.

About 50 dissidents have been arrested during the last five months and Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist, was exiled to Gorki, a city closed to foreign travel, in January. Other dissidents have been warned that they would also be banished from Moscow unless they stopped their activities.

There have been reports that party activists had urged factory workers to see to it that their elderly relatives are away from Moscow during the Games, and school officials have told children that they, too, should leave the capital this summer.

Some Moscow neighborhoods reportedly have been blanketed with official handbills outlining 14 "moral principles" that should guide the conduct of a resident of a "model Communist city." And officials have warned repeatedly that while Soviet citizens should be hospitable to foreign guests this summer, they must be on their guard against alien, "bourgeois" ideas.

Athletes Appeal to Carter

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT) — A letter signed by 61 of the 127 members of the U.S. Winter Olympic team was mailed to President Carter Friday, urging him to work to assure that American athletes would be able to participate in the Summer Games in Moscow.

The president has called for a postponement, cancellation or site change regarding the Moscow Games, in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The contents of the letter, also signed by two Olympic coaches, were approximately the same as those in a petition that was to have been given to Mr. Carter last Monday at a reception for the team at the White House. It was reported at the time that the president had been given a piece of paper, but Jody Powell, the press secretary, denied this.

The letter was mailed Friday morning in Boston by Suna Murray, a figure skater in the 1972 Winter Olympics and a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee Athletes Advisory Council.

The letter reads in part: "Mr. President, we urge you to use your most prestigious office to try to assure that our fellow athletes, who have trained diligently for the Olympic Summer Games, are provided the same opportunity that we have just experienced by participating in the Winter Games. We can all assure you that there is no substitute for participation in the Olympics. We all agree that the Olympic Games represent the highlight of our athletic careers."

Swiss Voters Reject Games

CHUR, Switzerland, March 2 (AP) — Swiss hopes to host the 1988 Winter Olympics were dashed today and a key supporter of the project said the events now may be awarded to Canada's Calgary region.

Voters in the resorts of St. Moritz, Lenzerheide, Flims and Laax rejected proposals that would have authorized their municipal administrations to help cover Olympic deficits. Peter Kasper, a member of the Swiss National Olympic Committee, said he thinks the Games now may be awarded to Calgary, Alberta. The 1984 Winter Games are scheduled for Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

ccord Said Near on Visit By Panel to Iran Hostages

TEHRAN, March 2 (Reuters) — agreement appeared to be tak- g shape today between Iranian horities and the United Nations nmission investigating Iran's evances against the deposed h, under which the commission ild soon be able to see the U.S. bassy hostages.

he time of the meeting remained rtain. The Moslem militants have been holding the estimat- 0 hostages since Nov. 4 said crucial details were still under ssion.

anwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah neini, 79, left his Tehran hospi- ter 39 days of treatment for a ailment. Hospital workers ing "God is great" crowded id his car as he left for a new nearby. The religious leader d alert, cheerful and thinner before his hospitalization. His doctor had said earlier that he in "satisfactory general condi-

so today, Ayatollah Khomeini d on Iranians to vote for faith- Moslems in parliamentary elec- s starting March 14. He has said parliament will decide terms the release of the embassy hos- s, but he made no reference to hostages today.

No Major Objection

spokesman for the ruling Revo- onary Council, Hassan Habibi, d that there was no major objec- n in principle to the UN Com- ssion seeing the hostages in the bassy.

He said that the commission had nted to see the hostages as hos- es, whereas Iran wanted it to see em as witnesses. But there has en progress, Mr. Habibi said, ecause the commission in princi- is going to agree to take the documents discovered in the embassy as evidence in its inquiry." Asked whether Mr. Habibi's comment reflected the essence of an agreement, a source close to the commission said, "Yes, it's something like that."

Since they seized the U.S. mission, the militants have published documents purporting to show that at least three embassy members were employees of the U.S. CIA. Other texts purported to show that embassy officials were inquiring about Iranian opposition groups.

A spokesman for the militants said today that they had discussed whether the five-man UN panel should see the hostages. He indicated that the students had at least agreed in principle when he said: "About the details of the meeting, it is still under discussion. Probably tonight or tomorrow it will be clear whether they will meet or not."

Monday Mentioned

An official at the office of Ayatollah Khomeini said yesterday that the militants were concerned about how many of the commission members would visit the hostages and how many hostages they would see.

Commission spokesman Samir Sambar declined comment on the time of a meeting. Sources close to the commission said there were strong indications it would take place tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh visited the commission's Algerian co-chairman, Mohammed Bedjaoui, early today. "You can assume that if the foreign minister comes here after midnight, it isn't to talk about the weather," a source said.

The idea of using captured documents for an official inquiry appeared to lack a legal precedent, and it was not known what the reaction would be from Washington.

.S. Navy Seeks Approval o Refurbish 4 Battleships

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT) — The Navy is seeking approval for new proposal for taking four bat- eships out of mothballs and odernizing them with long-range ruise missiles and a new genera- on of vertical takeoff jets, accord- ig to Pentagon aides.

he proposal, which has caused a ir among defense aides, was con- ained last week in a memorandum rom Adm. Thomas Hayward, the hief of naval operations, to Secre- ary of Defense Harold Brown that suggested ways that the Navy could rapidly expand its presence in the Indian Ocean and other areas.

In addition to authorization for refurbishing the four Iowa-class battleships, the Navy, officials said, is also seeking approval for proposals for bringing a World War II-vintage aircraft carrier out of mothballs and deferring the retirement of two large cruisers. At the same time, some senior civilian aides in the Pentagon are calling for the deployment of about 600 Cruise missiles aboard the Navy's aging force of Polaris nuclear submarines.

The proposals, officials added, form part of a general effort under way in the Pentagon to seek ways of improving the nation's military forces during the next few years.

This week Mr. Brown told Congress that a decision had already been made to seek additional funds beyond the administration's $158.7 billion request for fiscal 1981.

A final decision on the size of the supplemental budget request, which would mostly cover increased fuel and operating costs, has not been made. But officials said it might exceed $2 billion.

Naval officers are particularly excited about reviving the battleships, which were all built in the 1940s and retired in the late 1950s. "Those ships have a capacity to stir emotions like a carrier never had," commented a senior officer.

Heavily Armored

Officials said the battleships, which are heavily armored and displace about 45,000 tons, could be modernized in two to three years. One of the ships, the New Jersey, was taken out of mothballs in the late 1960s and deployed briefly off the coast of Vietnam and officials said that it could be brought into service much sooner.

Under Adm. Hayward's proposal, some of the 16-inch gun turrets on the battleships would be removed and launchers for the Navy's new Cruise missile, the Tomahawk, would be installed in their place. The ships could carry hundreds of the new missiles, which can be equipped with nuclear or conventional warheads and fly at ranges of over a 1,000 miles.

In addition, the Navy plan calls for putting several vertical takeoff jets on the ships. The British-designed jump jet, known as the Harrier, strikes against targets on land.

Officials said the Navy also wants to deploy the jump jets aboard the Oriskany, a 40,000-ton Essex-class carrier built during World War II and retired a few years ago. Bringing the ship back into operation would give the Navy a total of 14 carriers, a number that officials said would enable the service to keep at least one of the ships in the Indian Ocean at all times.

To Counter Russia

While officials said the Navy was primarily interested in increasing the size and the firepower of the existing fleet, they argued that the proposal was also designed to counter the impression that the Soviet Navy was gaining ground on the U.S. fleet. In particular, some officials said naval aides wanted to offset Moscow's expected deployment, in the near future of a new class of 30,000-ton, nuclear-powered cruisers.

No firm estimate exists for the cost of the proposal, but one naval officer said that each of the battleships could be modernized for less than the $700-million price tag for building a new destroyer.

4 Gypsum Firms Settle With U.S. On Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — The Justice Department has agreed to settle a price-fixing case st four large gypsum compa- y dropping prosecution in re- or a portion of the taxes the would have owed if convicted.

itics say the terms of the settle- t, which was to be presented to ederal judge in Pittsburgh tomor- ow, not only permit the defendants o buy their way out of prosecution ut also make it more difficult for rivate plaintiffs to recover damages.

The U.S. Gypsum Co., National ypsum Co., Georgia-Pacific Corp. d Celotex Corp. were found ilty of price-fixing by a jury in 75 after a 19-week trial. The con- tions were overturned by an eals court on grounds related to "meeting-competition" provi- s of the Robinson-Patman Act the trial judge's instructions to ury.

hen the Supreme Court af- ed the appeals court ruling in , the case was sent back to the nment for retrial, but the gov- ent decided to offer the agree- instead of retrying the case.

Associated Press

SURINAM COUP LEADERS — These noncommissioned officers who helped overthrow Premier Henck Arron's government last Monday — from left, in berets, Sgt. Maj. Badresin Sital, Sgt. Laurens Neede and Sgt. Ramon Antonabrahams — had been taken to a court-martial early in February for forming a soldiers' union. They were freed during the coup.

Asks Proposals on Trimming $20 Billion

Carter Looks for Ways to Cut '81 Budget

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — President Carter has asked aides to propose $20 billion in spending cuts that would allow him, if he chooses, to balance the 1981 budget.

Balancing the budget, along with other policy changes that might include some form of credit controls but not wage and price controls, officials said, would provide a dramatic gesture that the administration was serious about curbing inflation.

Cuts of that magnitude are considered sure to be political dynamite in an election year, and President Carter might decide not to propose all of them, the sources said. As part of a broad economic policy review begun a week ago, all federal agencies were asked on Friday to report suggested program cuts by tomorrow.

When President Carter sent the 1981 budget to Congress last month, the prospective deficit was put at $15.8 billion. Now, further estimates of the cost of some programs indicate that meeting the goal of a balanced budget will mean cuts of close to $20 billion, even though revenue estimates are rising, too, officials said.

'Like Pulling Teeth'

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd Jr. said yesterday that achieving a balanced budget would be "like pulling teeth. There will be a lot of us who would much rather go to the dentist" than make hard decisions on where to cut spending. "We will balance the budget," he declared, "but there is . . . no snake oil remedy. It's easy to vote for a resolution . . . but the anguish comes when the hard choices have to be made."

On Friday, an administration official said, James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, gave each agency a "stiff" 1981 dollar target for cutting its so-called controllable programs — those under which spending is not absolutely required by law.

The size of the requested cuts varied from agency to agency, but some were told to find ways to cut at least 10 percent from their spending totals. Much smaller cuts for fiscal 1980, which is nearly half over, were sought, too, the sources said.

Mr. McIntyre deliberately made no suggestions about which controllable programs should be on the list for cuts. The Office of Management and Budget is examining the handful of new programs that President Carter proposed in the 1981 budget to see if the initiatives should be postponed or trimmed, the official continued.

Urgent Approach

The urgency with which the administration is approaching the policy review was underscored by the very brief period that agencies were given to respond to Mr. McIntyre's request.

Since the 1981 budget went to Congress, there are clear signs that inflation has worsened. The consumer price index rose at more than an 18 percent annual rate in January even though food prices did not go up at all. Moreover, other price increases occurred virtually across the board, not just in energy.

The index of producer prices, which rose even more rapidly, showed the cost of industrial goods soaring, too. The dose of bad news, coupled with further evidence that the economy is not yet dropping into a recession, and estimates by many economists that the 1980 and 1981 budgets were not sufficiently tight, sent financial markets into a tailspin.

Chaotic conditions in the long-term bond market, for instance, were stabilized last week only on the basis of a rumor that President Carter was about to impose credit controls.

'Hornets Around Town'

An administration official said that the new slashes in spending were sure to "raise all the hornets around town." Each of the spending programs has a constituency, and each group will try to use their added leverage in an election year to head off reductions in their programs.

At the Agriculture Department, for instance, chief economist Howard Hjort said on Friday that possible areas for spending cuts were programs covering rural housing, community facilities, business and industrial expansion, farm storage facilities, and commodities.

Aside from the need for dramatic gestures to reassure anxious financial markets, administration economists, like many of their private counterparts, are pondering whether fiscal and monetary policy needs to be tightened further to make sure a recession occurs.

As a practical matter, it is too late to make significant changes in the 1980 budget and affect the economy this year. That means most of the burden will have to fall on monetary policy if the administration decides more restraint is needed in real terms, not just as a psychological ploy, analysts said.

Credit Controls

Credit controls — which the Federal Reserve Board opposes — rather than further increases in interest rates already at record levels are under study. Controls could immediately reduce the availability of credit, both to business and consumers and slow the economy, analysts argued.

Since there are virtually no signs of excessive demand anywhere in the economy that could be adding to inflation, under normal circumstances there would be no need to resort to a recession to curb soaring prices. The administration's goal for 1980 originally was just to put enough slack in the economy to prevent a sharp acceleration of wage increases on the heels of last year's 13.3 percent inflation rate.

Again, under normal circumstances, the doubling of oil prices last year, which added sharply to inflation, would have pushed the economy into a recession. But consumers have continued to spend money as if the drop in their real incomes forced on them by the oil cartel had not occurred. They have dipped into their savings to maintain their standard of living.

The change in behavior has left the impression, in some financial markets particularly, that the administration has lost control of the economy. Now the Carter economists must come up with a set of new policies to convince a skeptical financial community and the public at large that they can control the economy.

Turning that trick will probably take nothing less than a full-blown recession. Without that prospect, many analysts are convinced, the Carter administration cannot, in fact, regain control of the economy.

Panel Argues Against Tight Budgets

Congressmen Urge $25-Billion Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — Ignoring both the balance-the-budget fever sweeping Congress and administration warnings that cutting taxes could worsen inflation, the Joint Economic Committee has proposed slashing taxes by $25 billion next year.

Furthermore, the committee's annual report on the economy, which was approved with only two partial dissents by the 20 Democrats and Republicans on it, said there was no need to cut nondefense spending.

"More rapid growth in the private economy is the appropriate means for achieving a reduced federal share" of the nation's output of goods and services, the panel said. " . . . Our social programs need not be encumbered."

While many members of Congress are arguing that the budget must be balanced to fight inflation, the committee said the budgets proposed by President Carter for 1980 and 1981 are already too tight for the good of the economy.

External Forces

"The conscious adopting of policies designed to throw the economy into recession caused by external forces, such as OPEC price increases, is not a responsible way to conduct policy," the report said.

"It is not the worsened outlook itself that forms the basis for our consideration of a tax cut," it continued, "but the fact that fiscal policy . . . has become contractionary in the course of the past year, a factor that has contributed to the worsened economic outlook."

In other words, the budget increasingly is acting as a brake on the economy, in the committee's opinion, whereas the panel advocates a fiscal policy that would change only in emergencies.

The committee, headed by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and with Rep. Clarence Brown, an Ohio conservative, as the ranking Republican from the House, is hardly a hotbed of liberalism. Sen. Bentsen and Rep. Brown claim the tax cut they want would not be inflationary because it eventually would lead to more investment and greater productivity.

However, the report skips over the principal administration concern, that calling for a tax cut before there is clear evidence the economy is skidding into a substantial downturn would make worse/the inflationary psychology gripping financial markets. Contrary to the Joint Economic Committee's view of the 1980 and 1981 budgets, those markets regard them as likely to fuel inflation, a conclusion that has sent bond prices tumbling and interest rates soaring.

The committee gave no details of its tax-cut proposal, other than to say that faster tax write-offs for business investment, a rollback in Social Security taxes and other forms of personal and corporate tax reductions should be considered.

Despite statements by Sen. Bentsen and Rep. Brown that the committee members "have risen above political partisanship in this election year to once again issue a unified annual report," Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., and Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., dissented sharply from some of the key recommendations.

"While I favor a tax cut," Sen. Proxmire said, "I believe it must be earned. A tax cut which merely added to the deficit would itself be inflationary. The tax cut must be earned by cutting spending and balancing the budget."

Jobless Program

Rep. Mitchell wanted part of the $25 billion set aside for a "standby countercyclical program targeted to areas of high unemployment."

The committee also reported preliminary results of a study done for it by Data Resources, Inc., an economic consulting firm, to determine the likely impact of business tax cuts to stimulate investment.

Increasing the present 10-percent investment tax credit to 12.7 percent and reducing the average tax write-off period for investments by four years — a combination that would reduce business taxes by about $11 billion the first year and several times that in following years — would lead to a reduction in in the 1990 inflation rate by about 1.3 percentage points.

—JOHN M. BERRY

Atlantic Monthly Bought by U.S. Land Developer

BOSTON, March 2 (NYT) — The Atlantic Monthly, the 123-year-old journal of politics, literature and public affairs, will be sold to Mortimer Zuckerman, a Boston real-estate developer, for an undisclosed sum.

Garth Hite, vice president of the Atlantic Monthly Co. and publisher of the influential magazine, said that final arrangements had yet to be completed for the transfer of the magazine, the Atlantic Monthly Press and the company mansion here.

"But we have a deal," he said. "Mr. Zuckerman seems to understand our kind of publishing and the need for our identity and our independence, and his was the best of many offers."

The sale marks the passage of a cultural landmark from the hands of the literary Brahmins, who founded it in 1857, and their successors to the son of Jewish immigrants who built a $150-million empire of shopping centers, apartment complexes, hotels and office buildings in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Zuckerman, 42, an entrepreneur who owns a share in the company that publishes 10 suburban Boston newspapers, said that he planned no changes in the staff or editorial direction of the magazine.

Bush Expands His Lead Over Reagan in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 2 (AP) — George Bush expanded his lead over Ronald Reagan in Iowa last weekend as state Republicans completed the second step in selecting delegates to the party's national convention in Detroit next July.

A survey of the 99 county conventions held yesterday showed that, with 96 percent of the balloting tabulated, Mr. Bush had gained 1,078 delegates to the state convention. This gave the former Texas congressman and ambassador to the United Nations a lead of 37.4 percent to 29.2 percent over Mr. Reagan, the former California governor, who won 842 delegates.

The figures, which were gathered today, showed that Mr. Reagan neither gained nor lost ground since the state's widely watched precinct caucuses on Jan. 21, where he lost to Mr. Bush by a margin of 31.6 percent to 29.5 percent. Officially, delegates selected at both the precinct and county levels are uncommitted, although some delegates were required to declare their preferences before the votes. Uncommitted delegates came in third, with 452 delegates, or 15 percent. Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee was next with 281 delegates, or 9.7 percent. Trailing were John Connally of Texas with 110 delegates, 3.8 percent; Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, 62 delegates, 2.1 percent; Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, 55 delegates, 1.9 percent, and Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas 2 delegates, 0 percent.

Soviet Aide Leaves India

NEW DELHI, March 2 (UPI) — Soviet Deputy Premier I. V. Arkhipov left New Delhi for Moscow yesterday after nine days of talks. Mr. Arkhipov said that the discussions on international politics included Afghanistan but that the main emphasis was on developing relations in trade, science and technology between the two nations.

Turkish Militants Kill 2

ANKARA, March 2 (UPI) — Armed militants today attacked a restaurant in the slum district of Haskoy, killing two persons and seriously wounding 10, police said.

Plans More TV Ads

Kennedy to Cut Expenses In Bid to Stay in Running

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON, March 2 (LAT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has begun converting his presidential campaign into a low-budget operation to enable him to stay in the race at least another month.

After three straight losses to President Carter, two of them in Sen. Kennedy's native New England, Sen. Kennedy's campaign advisers have decided to cut the payroll by 50 percent, spend the savings on television advertising and go for broke in the big industrial states of Illinois and New York.

"It's a winnable campaign," said Sen. Kennedy's campaign manager and brother-in-law, Stephen Smith. "Sen. Kennedy knows that. You know that President Carter knows that."

Sen. Kennedy's plan, according to Mr. Smith and other advisers, is to run "low to the ground" for another month in hopes that Mr. Carter's popularity will drop to the level it was before the American hostages were taken captive in Iran. At that time, public opinion polls showed that only 32 percent of Americans who were questioned approved of Mr. Carter's performance, compared to about 55 percent last month.

'Pretty Desperate'

However, a good part of Sen. Kennedy's hopes are pinned on his showing in the March 18 primary in Illinois, where the senator's campaign organization is, according to an aide, "pretty desperate." Sen. Kennedy's advisers have been worried that Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago, who has become increasingly unpopular in the city, may be dragging the senator's campaign down with her.

To bolster the Illinois operation, the Kennedy staff has sent two of its top political organizers, Carl Wagner and Paul Tully, to take over the state campaign from Mrs. Byrne, according to several Kennedy aides.

Some newspaper polls have showed Sen. Kennedy more than 50 points behind Mr. Carter in Illinois, and the president's campaign advisers say that Sen. Kennedy has had much difficulty in winning over the blue-collar voters because of his conduct at Chappaquiddick.

"Even if President Carter does drop in the polls, I don't know how those people can expect that vote to shift to Kennedy," a Carter adviser said. "It's solidly against him."

Still, Sen. Kennedy's staff maintains that "the near-chaotic situation in the economy" will begin to hurt Mr. Carter dramatically in future weeks and that the Kennedy campaign must use its funds carefully to keep its candidate in the running until then.

New Approach to Ads

Sources said that Sen. Kennedy was planning a drastic overhaul of his television advertising campaign, produced until recently by Charles Guggenheim of New York. One adviser said that Mr. Guggenheim's ads were "too stilted, too much like the nightly news," and that Sen. Kennedy's friends wanted ads that showed him with the family and with ordinary working people.

Sen. Kennedy's advisers decided that they would try to buy three half-hour segments on prime-time network television in the next few weeks to air the senator's views on the economy and other issues. Mr. Smith said that the spots would cost $90,000 each if the networks agreed to sell the time. The price did not include the cost of producing the commercial, he said.

The Kennedy operation has also begun preparing what one aide called discount radio spots, with four workers taking turns making the commercials at campaign headquarters.

Ford Tells Party He Is Available For Nomination

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP) — Former President Gerald Ford, saying that Ronald Reagan could not win the presidential election, is cautiously inviting the Republican Party to back him instead. "If there was an honest-to-goodness, bona fide urging by a broad-based group in my party, I would respond," Mr. Ford said in an interview today in The New York Times.

Mr. Ford said he would have to decide on his plans by about April 1. He admitted, "As of today, the party hasn't asked me."

The newspaper quoted him as calling a Reagan-Carter contest "an impossible situation." He said, "Every place I go and everything I hear, there is the growing, growing sentiment that Gov. Reagan cannot win the election . . . A very conservative Republican can't win a national election."

Although Mr. Ford maintains that he is not maneuvering to get himself nominated, the Times report said his comments about the former California governor "made it clear that he was more interested than ever in joining the race."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Monday, March 3, 1980

Spinning Afghan Wool

Never underestimate the gall of the galling, or the gullibility of the gullible. While the people of Afghanistan defiantly shook fists at Soviet tanks last week, President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union managed to spread the impression that his troops would quickly depart if only the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors — those superpowers, Iran and Pakistan — would "guarantee" no further interference in Afghan affairs. Actually, Brezhnev said only that he would be "ready to commence the withdrawal" once Americans pleaded guilty to causing the trouble. But it was enough to excite the perpetual brokers of Western guilt. Wasn't Jimmy Carter remiss in not exploiting this "opening"?

* * *

Some West Europeans, who find life awkward when Moscow and Washington are feuding, felt encouraged to believe that the Soviet intervention could be undone for a declaration of Afghanistan's "neutrality." Since Afghanistan has never been anything but neutral or pro-Russian, they were really saying that poor Brezhnev was begging for help to reach the exit. Armand Hammer, in Moscow to rescue some of his trade deals, said Brezhnev sought a guarantee that Americans would "use their influence" to stop outside interference. Here the learned already found a concession: from a demand to stop interfering to a request for efforts to end the interference.

Pardon our seriousness amidst such foolishness. We thought the best case for Moscow's aggression in Afghanistan was that it felt entitled, for reasons of history and proximity, to organize that nation's affairs and, having lost control, saw no alternative to military occupation. We cannot imagine that, after paying a significant propaganda price for this brutal conclusion, the Russians would now dream of leaving until they had things firmly under control. Even then, in fact, they might find new reasons to stay in military bases, turning a defensive expedition to offensive advantage in the Middle East.

But assume for a moment that the silver-liners are right: Stung by the world's reaction, or horrified at having to shoot so many Afghans, or outvoted by a new cabal in the Kremlin, the Soviet leaders now want to cut and run from Afghanistan. They want to change course and only save a little face by pulling out under the cover of a big peace conference that proclaims Afghanistan to be no-man's-land.

Americans, of course, would be delighted; Carter has even hinted at an international or Moslem "peacekeeping" force to replace the Soviet invaders. Would such a ploy not occur to the Russians? Would they not know where to find Carter to propose it? There is enough to criticize in the Carter administration without inventing the ludicrous charge that it has been slow to grasp a benign edge on the Soviet sword.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

That Amendment Is a Sham

The constitutional amendment to "promote fiscal responsibility" now being supported by some members of the Senate Judiciary Committee is unnecessary, unwise and a sham.

The amendment, introduced by Sens. DeConcini, Thurmond, Heflin, Hatch and Simpson, has already been approved by a subcommittee, and the full committee is said to be on the verge of sending it to the Senate floor. You would think legislators charged with looking out for the Constitution would know better.

* * *

The idea behind this — and all the other versions of a balanced-budget amendment — is that the Constitution must be changed because Congress, like some old drunk, is unable to control its impulses. It will just binge on taxing and spending unless it is restrained.

The amendment directs that the federal "budget" be balanced (or run a surplus) every year unless three-fifths of each house votes otherwise or unless a majority votes to waive this provision during a declared war. Similarly, the amendment says the proportion of the "national income" taken in by the government shall not increase in any year unless Congress specifically approves the increase.

If those two provisions are not sufficient reason to have the proposal declared a sham, there is more. A budget is, after all, only an estimate of receipts and expenditures. These estimates have not been anywhere near accurate in recent years, nor can they be when the economy is fluctuating. The amendment would do nothing to stop Congress from accepting — it might even encourage Congress to accept — unrealistically high revenue estimates and unrealistically low expenditure estimates.

Then there are the questions of what the federal "budget" and "national income" really are. These are changing concepts the amendment seeks to freeze by decreeing that they will always mean what they mean on the day Congress sends the amendment to the states. Presumably, the federal expenditures and receipts now regarded as "off-budget" would always remain so and the national income accounting system now used by economists would be inviolate. If those who drafted the original Constitution, and most of its amendments, had tried to write such static definitions, that document would have suffered the fate of most of the state constitutions — a need to be completely rewritten at frequent intervals.

* * *

By voting down this proposed amendment, the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee could remind their colleagues that a change in the Constitution is not required to promote fiscal responsibility on Capitol Hill. All that is needed is a change in the attitudes and the votes of the legislators themselves. The goal of the amendment could be reached immediately, for example, if the Senate adopted — and stuck to — the budget-cutting resolution sponsored by 44 senators. But, as Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, pointed out the other day, many of those eager to vote for fiscal responsibility in the abstract voted against it when their pet appropriations bills were on the floor.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Good-Guys Look

In all their off-ice appearances, the U.S. Olympic hockey champions reminded us far more of Gary Cooper than of Bobby Orr. In their official civvies uniforms of Western wear, the U.S. athletes did achieve what Frank Gifford called "the good-guys look."

But, as anyone can clearly see, the U.S. Western-wear industry needed this most recent boost about as much as George Bush needs an instant replay of the Nashua nightmare. Western wear was already doing awfully well even before Messrs. Craig and Eruzione of the U.S. hockey team.

Still, it was good to see these young men from stagecoach towns like Brockton, Mass., and Duluth, Minn., in their Stetsons and boots. If nothing else, the whole experience should help the rest of us feel a little less self-conscious as we pull on our own pointy-toed, slanty-heeled footwear.

The Western look is, indeed, big. Gray flannel is almost everywhere in retreat; denim is ubiquitous. But what it all means is open to several interpretations.

The Washington connection to Western wear has been explained by some, for instance, as just one more indication that Washington is the definitive company town. Jimmy Carter, our real local chairman of the board, was widely photographed — after he won his party's 1976 nomination — in jeans and a work shirt. A number of Washington people who could not accept Mr. Carter's energy plans had no trouble adopting his wardrobe. We can remember the anguished cries from the hat industry upon the publication of a photograph showing a bare-headed President Kennedy. Now, as then, presidents set styles along with priorities.

The modified Dale Evans look is found in most of the best car pools right next to the neo-Tom Mix motif. Perhaps here, in what has been condemned as the place of the faceless bureaucrats, we are merely trying to assert our rugged individualism through clothes.

One school of economists would credit our Western expansion to everybody's favorite scapegoat, inflation. Denims and chamois are both inexpensive and durable. And that's saying a lot, these days. Some future scholar may very well ascribe the entire phenomenon to an unarticulated feeling of Texas chic in the midst of the perpetual U.S. energy crisis.

Whatever the reasons, Lake Placid has all but guaranteed that more Western wear will be worn by more Easterners, Southerners and Northerners, too. Nobody has suggested that the whole thing may be hereditary — it could be in the jeans.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1905

NAGY KARPAD, Hungary — The Hungarian government recently announced that energetic measures were to be taken to put an end to the vagabond propensities of its 150,000 Gypsies, one of the most picturesque features of Hungarian national life. In all other European countries the Tziganes were persecuted for centuries, but the Hungarians treated the wanderers like lost children. They may be divided into three classes, those who go about bareheaded and barefooted, those who wear headgear and shoes on Sundays, and those who always wear hats and shoes. The last-named categories are generally musicians, who excel in the playing of Hungarian melodies.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1930

ROME — Jiddu Krishnamurti, young Theosophist prophet, has deserted his spiritual role as the "new messiah" to play in American movies, according to his friend, the Maharajah Tripura of Bengal, who arrived here today. Mr. Krishnamurti has preached the Theosophist philosophy with great energy since he was brought before the limelight six years ago by his discoverer, Mrs. Annie Besant. His lectures in American cities had been well attended, and those who have heard him address gatherings have said that his voice is particularly pleasing. Whether his suave Eastern manner will make him a public idol in moviedom as he had been in the spiritual world remains to be seen.

'Outside Agitators.'

As De Gaulle Viewed the World

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS — One of the most notable if least noted Western shortages today is statesmen. Among current chiefs of government and foreign ministers the only one standing out from the ruck in international affairs is Britain's Lord Carrington. More's the pity that his operational power base is so diminished.

In their various ways and differing circumstances the Nixon-Kissinger team, Marshal Tito and China's Chou En-lai all had moments when each could influence global destinies by (that horrid contemporary phrase!) "conceptual thinking." But the last truly remarkable statesman — at least of the West — was De Gaulle. Despite the economic and political weaknesses of France, ravaged by wars, dissension and abrupt decolonization, he managed to foresee the future and plan to face it.

Early on, De Gaulle told Richard Nixon: "As the Soviet Union develops the capability to strike the cities of North America, one of your successors will be unwilling to go to nuclear war for anything short of a nuclear strike against North America."

For the general, this analysis was confirmed by the 1962 Cuba confrontation. Once the Russians had nuclear-tipped rockets emplaced in the Caribbean, they agreed to remove them only when U.S. missiles were withdrawn from Turkey and if Washington promised to leave Castro alone. De Gaulle reasoned: "If the Americans will not fight for Cuba, 90 miles from the United States, they will not fight for Europe 3,500 miles away. I must draw conclusions from this."

These "conclusions" included a weakened NATO — of which France is now a "yes, but" partner — all of whose great crises during the past decade have come in regions outside the prescribed treaty area. De Gaulle had hoped to avoid such paralysis by arranging a Big Three alliance directorate for global strategy — which President Eisenhower vetoed.

The Frenchman knew both the United States and Vietnam (where France had been clobbered) well enough to be convinced that U.S. intervention there was doomed by its lack of resolve. He also saw that to finance this intervention the United States was exporting its inflation to Europe which, for years, has been forced to pay a price for a policy it disfavored.

De Gaulle predicted the rise in gold's value, the dollar's decline, and increased dependence by the West on Middle Eastern oil. He also insisted there was more than a geographic channel separating Britain from the European subcontinent. Britain now resentfully finds itself forced to make large payments to the Common Market — subsidizing a minority of farmers in that organization — despite Britain's own limited agricultural production and enormous food imports from abroad.

On various occasions, De Gaulle warned about the danger of the UN which he called "an augmented Babel." He feared Washington relied too much on it and exaggerated its importance. The general foresaw a day when the Third World would dominate UN decisions and, more subject to Soviet than U.S. influence, weaken the Western cause.

Few of these cautionary counsels pleased successive U.S. governments. The latter viewed De Gaulle as a curmudgeonly friend at best, and often as an ill-willed critic. He was accused of undermining the dollar because he pointed out what was happening to it. He certainly undermined NATO by refusing to continue France's previous unquestioning acceptance of Washington's military leadership.

In fact, France, both under De Gaulle and since, has stayed faithful to the Alliance — but as an equal, not a subordinate, and with independence of action outside Atlantic Pact limits. Such action succeeded in several swift African interventions before and after the United States floundered to a halt in Angola.

Although limited by restricted size and wealth, France has managed to remain Europe's No. 1 power because of its independent nuclear force with its technical spinoff in breeder reactors. The former, although small, confronts an aggressor with unpredictable dangers as a deadly trigger. "If the Soviet Union wants us out of Berlin," De Gaulle remarked, "it will have to drive us out."

It is interesting against today's background of Occidental confusion to hearken back to a time of intelligent and farsighted political vision. Such vision wouldn't have risked proposing a ban on the Moscow Olympics to punish the Soviet Union for Afghanistan — without assured power to enforce such a ban. It would have pondered the danger of appeasing Iran's terrorists by allowing the UN to serve as their hangman, drawing a noose around neck of the United States.

De Gaulle once said: "To be a great man one must realize something; one must achieve something definite." What is now being achieved by the decomposing West as it slouches into the 1980s is awareness that, already unable to defend its national, economic, political and military interests as the decade starts, things will get worse.

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A Negative Vote On U.S. Controls

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A characteristically U.S. chorus is clamoring for the government to do to inflation what it once did to booze: "Outlaw it!" That is, enact wage and price controls. But controls are a tiger hard to climb off — or on.

The powers President Nixon used expired long ago, and if President Carter seeks similar powers, he will ignite an explosion of preemptive wage and price increases. And an army of interest groups will climb Capitol Hill to negotiate their special treatment. The resulting law will be Biblical (in thickness, that is).

Controls are supposed to "break" the public's "inflationary expectations." But today such expectations are rational. Rational because no effective attack on inflation will come from those who believe that inflation is a psychological problem — a matter of "expectations." Rational because inflation must be made worse by Carter's policy of blaming OPEC while busting the budget.

Deficits

Thirteen industrial nations are more dependent than the United States is on OPEC oil, and 11 have lower inflation. Japan gets 99.8 percent of its oil from OPEC and has 4.2 percent inflation. West Germany: oil 96.8 percent, inflation 5.7 percent. Belgium: oil 100 percent, inflation 5.1 percent. United States: oil 46.8 percent, inflation (the annual rate in January) 18 percent.

By September, Carter will have presided over three fiscal years involving at least $130 billion in deficits. Yet in fiscal year 1981, federal taxes will consume 21.6 percent of gross national product, almost at the all-time high of 22 percent in 1944, during full war mobilization. Carter's tax take is the real moral equivalent of war.

After one month in office, Carter revised President Ford's projected budget authority for fiscal year 1977 and 1978 upward by $55 billion. Since then, the inflation rate has nearly quadrupled. The collapse of the bond market, a result of soaring interest rates, will turn corporations seeking capital toward bank loans. That may drive the prime rate toward 20 percent. Federal and federally guaranteed borrowing will top $100 billion in fiscal year 1981, crowding some private borrowers out of the market.

Big Jump

The problem isn't the public's "expectations." The problem is that in the fiscal year ending this September, federal outlays will increase at a rate exceeded only once in the last quarter century — in when the Vietnam war and Society programs were grow multaneously. Furthermore, ministration's expectation changing fast. In January, projected fiscal year 1984 ou $674 billion. Just 12 months raised the projection to $839 — a jump of $165 billion.

Paul Volcker, chairman Federal Reserve Board, was secretary of the Treasury and urged Nixon to impose price freeze. Now Volcker sa trols are "a substitute for with the problem." That is p what recommends them to officials.

Dealing with the problem mean dealing with the which would mean cutting increasing defense spending would mean pain, and that m probably won't happen. Lo stead, for the public to get sort of wants: controls.

Difficult Days

These are difficult days fc ers who worship at the altar lic opinion. The public is cal multaneously, for an attack government" and for govern take a big bite from freed seizing from private individu groups the right to price goods, and services. Busines magazine, which has been kn take a dim view of the govern competence, goes further, for controls, gasoline rationi a "windfall profits" tax on be

Republicans believe that has risen in the polls on th ping stones of foreign policy ters, in Iran and Afghanist they expect that this summer switch to emphasizing pr produced domestically by nomic policies. Having got t the primaries playing comm in-chief regarding Iran, come forward as the comma chief for a "national eme that requires wage and pri trols and perhaps rationing it.

GOP Nervousne

So there is nervousness in lican ranks. Most Republic lieve controls would be c measures to get Carter past but no Republican wants to as an obstacle to "doing som about inflation.

Besides, outlawing inflatic American as, well, Prohibiti as the state legislator who pr a law to make the geometri "pi" (3.1416) equal to 3, ev that the state's schoolc would have an easier time wi homework.

©1980, The Washington Pos

The Diplomatic War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The leftist guerrillas who invaded a party of diplomats in Bogota the other day captured the U.S. ambassador and most of the other leading foreign diplomats in that South American capital, but not quite all. The representatives of the Soviet Union and East Germany somehow found excuses to slip away just before the gunmen came in. This is regarded at the State Department as an interesting coincidence.

The incident does call attention, however, to the need for common action by all major governments, regardless of ideology, to protect their diplomats and communications from the spread of diplomatic tyranny.

Skijacking was brought under tolerable control only when most governments, including Castro's in Cuba, made clear that there would be no refuge and no ransom money for those taking over aircraft by force.

A Crime

The seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would have ended long ago if the major powers had treated it as a crime against civilized communication between nations and imposed as many economic sanctions on Iran as their people would tolerate.

We don't want to ring too many alarm bells in this corner, but the threat of terror by small minorities in small countries in the atomic age may in fact be greater than the threat of war by major nations.

As the world runs out of fossil fuels, or can't afford them, the reliance on atomic power is bound to increase in the world — look at France, Britain, West Germany and Brazil — no matter how much we run around in the United States yelling "no nukes."

But to make the connection: The science of developing nuclear power is evolving faster than the art of making it secure against small bands of political desperadoes.

On Nov. 4, they took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, humiliating the United States and commanding the attention of the world. Last week they took over the whole diplomatic corps in Bogota, with those interesting exceptions mentioned above.

Nuclear Wastes

Tomorrow, unless the tyranny of these minorities is brought under control, a few of them may take control, not of an embassy but an atomic energy plant like Three Mile Island, and they don't even have to do that.

Let them capture a few barrels of atomic wastes, and threaten to dump them in the harbors of the great cities, and they can pollute the atmosphere for generations and hold, not ambassadors but whole communities and even nations to ransom.

1815 Accord

Even the most advanced nations of the world have still not come to grips with this menace. Those that have atomic weapons plead with those that don't not to spread nuclear weapons around the world, but with very little effect. And even the major atomic nations have not figured out what to do with atomic wastes or the blackmail possibilities of these wastes in the hands of desparate minorities.

The relations between nations and their embassies are still operating in accordance with the matic convention of the Con Vienna in 1815.

Even the U.S. Embassie seas, which are supposed t modern, are wildly out o They have torrents of offici documents in corridors which are vulnerable to ar that comes down the street. could be computerized and destroyed, or even kept in th ed States and retrieved when sary by satellite communicat

Washington has "moderni security in the embassies by ing that handsome young guard at the door with a proof bubble and an au weapon under the counter of a gun on his hip, but thi asking a boy to challenge a n

The whole diplomatic needs drastic revision, not the United States but by the Nations. U.S. Embassies ar geously overstaffed, with s political, economic, and files, and librarians to look a files, and commissaries for brarians and drivers for th missaries and so forth.

All this, of course, is study" in Washington. Ev Congress is beginning to about it, but Bogota may m erybody think again. The di ic war is clearly out of ha requires much more thought tion than it has had here o other capitals of the world.

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Letters

Down the River

In reference to "Six Bobbies Plan London Row" (IHT, Feb. 20):

They will not, as the article states row from Paris up the Seine; unless they plan to reverse its course as well.

HANA SCHNEIDER.
Strasbourg.

View of Primaries

After reading about the results of the Iowa caucus and [the New Hampshire primary], I must question the system of primaries, or at least the weight attached to them.

Candidates may be completely dismissed because of the results of one primary. And if they fare poorly the second time around, they almost certainly drop out of the race. But why should the voters of Iowa and New Hampshire have the power to preclude me and others from exercising our choice? They relish their role as kingmakers, but it just doesn't make sense to allow one small group — with interests which certainly don't reflect those of a vast proportion of the electorate — to have the ability to force other people's preferences out of the running before those people have even had a chance to express their preference.

Perhaps the only solution — although admittedly burdensome for the candidates — is for primaries to be held concurrently.

HOWARD M. LIEBMAN.
Brussels.

Pakistan Issue

To my surprise, the letter from Grant Parr (IHT, Feb. 12) indicates his ignorance about the issue of Pakistan. He claimed that he lived in India and Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) for six years and yet he could not identify the Indian Army infiltration of Bangladesh at that time. Pakistan was fighting for its independence with the Indian Army in East Pakistan. The Indians infiltrated with their communist professors and members of Mukti Bahini, who were mostly Indian nationals. They entered East Pakistan through secret frontiers and killed innocent people

Sometimes a whole nation has to suffer because of an individual, who at the signal of outside power starts to considers himself to be all-powerful. The fact is as clear as daylight that Bangladesh was created by the hand of Indira Gandhi and her circus; the majority of Bengalis were not even interested in the whole matter.

RAFAIY al-SHAIKH.
Luxembourg.

The International Herald bune welcomes letters from ers. Short letters have a chance of being published. ters are subject to conden for space reasons. Anon letters will not be consider publication. Writers may that their letters be signe with initials but preference given to those fully signe bearing the writer's com address. The Herald cannot acknowledge letter to the editor.

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eport Cites Labor Costs

OECD Holds Little Hope For Better U.K. Economy

PARIS, March 2 (Reuters) — ere is little prospect of economic provement in Britain if the cur- nt practice of giving large wage continues, according to an eco- nic survey to be published to- rrow.

The annual survey of Britain's nomic prospects prepared by the nation Organization for Eco- nic Cooperation and Develop- nt gave a gloomy forecast of ds over the next year, blaming y of Britain's problems on high r costs and sluggish investment.

he OECD said it had warned a ago of "the self-defeating nature of high pay settlements, which, through their adverse effects on competitiveness, profits and productive investment have been an important cause of slow growth and the relative decline of the British economy."

A combination of higher real earnings and tax cuts greatly exceed the economy's supply capacity, the survey said. "Real personal incomes in 1978 and 1979 taken together rose by about 12 percent and real output by about 4 percent," it said. "Not surprisingly, there was a large spillover into inflation and imports."

The OECD added that North Sea oil, far from being a panacea, simply compensated for the decline in Britain's economic performance.

Other economic developments meant that, in effect, the benefits of rising North Sea oil production were used to finance consumption rather than productive investment, it said.

The survey said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government had adopted "a fresh approach," placing greater emphasis than in the past on a stable monetary policy within a context of increased market orientation of the economy and on a smaller role of the state.

The British government, however, had no alternative but to maintain strict and steady control over monetary growth to reduce inflation, it said, even though the prospect for the short term was perhaps for some decline in output and employment.

"Developments in the current pay round and most forecasts suggest that progress in reducing substantially the underlying rate of inflation will take time," the report said. "If there is to be greater realism in income determination, this must be achieved by the necessary change in expectations and a higher degree of understanding about the scope for nominal and real pay increases."

Psychological Barriers

The OECD suggested that some of the barriers to an improvement in Britain's economic performance were psychological.

"Although much depends on the circumstances and past history of individual countries, some experience elsewhere suggests that discussion between the authorities and the social partners may be able to help promote better understanding of the scope for wage increases and thus improve the basis for more satisfactory price and growth performance," it said.

The OECD added that the combination of negative factors in Britain's economic performance would contribute to a decline in Gross Domestic Product of about 2 percent this year compared with a 0.75-percent drop in 1979.

It predicted that inflation would rise a further two points to 15.5 percent this year. But it said that the prediction was based on the assumption that the country's wage bill would continue to grow at about 17 percent, and that it did not take into account increases in indirect taxation.

Official figures for January issued last month show that the organization's prediction has already been overtaken, with inflation running at more than 18 percent.

While most of the report offered little immediate hope for an improvement in Britain's economic performance, the OECD said that the trade deficit of $6.75 million last year could be expected to even out in 1980.

The London Business School, producing the most pessimistic and long-range view, said, "The prospects are that the next four years [in Britain] will be considerably worse than the last four."

Forecasts by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and the brokerage house of Phillips and Drew reached similar conclusions.

.S. Sends eavy Arms Tunisia

By Dusko Doder

SHINGTON, March 2 (WP) e Carter administration has supplying arms to Tunisia in ort to help President Habib iba's moderate government d to pressures from neigh- Libya, U.S. officials have ed.

decision to give Tunisia 30 personnel carriers and six y helicopters marks the first e United States has supplied arms to the North African y.

armored personnel carriers ready been airlifted to Tunis urgent Tunisian request for ollowing a Libyan-inspired in southern Tunisia last officials said. The remaining ent will be sent by sea.

disclosure Friday coincided resident Carter's statement views with "deep concern" eign threat against the pro- government in Tunis.

after he received a mes- m Mr. Bourguiba delivered Tunisian leader's son, Mr. noted that the two countries aintained close and friendly s since Tunisia became inde- in 1956.

'Deep Concern'

have observed with deep any threat to the independ- d freedom of the people of untry," Mr. Carter told Ha- urguiba Jr. The president ded Tunisia's support "giv- times of crisis and common e."

Tunisian arms package fol- creased U.S. arms supplies rocco to strengthen that 's armed forces against Pol- nsurgents in Western Sahara. Tunis package totals about illion. It involves the light ort helicopter UH-1N and andard armored personnel , both designed to give great- bility to the Tunisian armed along its long border with Li- he arms are supplied under reign military credit sales.

as also disclosed that France pplying six transport aircraft isia while Italy was prepared vide an unspecified number copters.

Attack on Gafsa

Tunisian president made an for help last month when his y forces repelled an attack on wn of Gafsa, in southern Tun- y anti-Bourguiba rebels. Tuni- s claimed that the regime of n leader Moamer Qadhafi had ated the attack in which 41 ns were killed and 111 wound-

art from its longstanding feud Libya, the Bourguiba govern- has come under increasing sure lately from other radical states because of its generally rate, pro-Western positions. g with Egypt, Tunisia has been most outspoken Arab country supporting the United States the hostage situation in Iran.

issident Leader Assails ead of Seoul Opposition

By Henry Scott Stokes

EOUL, March 2 (NYT) — Kim Jung, the dissident leader se civil rights were restored Fri- , accused Kim Young Sam yes- ay of having failed to lead the osition New Democratic Party ctively since the assassination October of their common ene- President Park Chung Hee.

he 56-year-old Kim Dae Jung, hat appeared to be a first cau- s move toward challenging Kim ng Sam for leadership of the y later this year, said that the y leader put personal ambitions re party duties.

fter the Oct. 26 assassination, New Democratic Party failed to a grip on the political situation ely because its leader was intent promoting his presidential elec- campaign," said Mr. Kim, aking in Korean in an interview.

Ir. Kim was one of 687 political vists and students whose civil its were restored by President oi Kyu Hah after months of hesi- on by the interim government t took over after the killing of autocratic Park.

Power Vacuum

he murder of Park, who had d for almost 19 years, by Kim Kyu, head of the Korean Cen- Intelligence Agency, opened up ower vacuum that has not been d under martial law. Mr. Choi, rmer career diplomat who has no political power base, has been serving in the presidency.

Real power is held by the military and mainly by a group that includes Lt. Gen. Chon Doo Hwan, head of the Army Security Command, a military intelligence group quartered in Seoul. Gen. Chon was promoted yesterday from his previous rank of major general.

President Choi has indicated that he will work toward a new constitution to replace Park's repressive 1972 Constitution late this year, with elections to be held early in 1981.

The reappearance of Kim Dae Jung in South Korean politics as a major candidate for high office for the first time since he won 45 percent of the vote in the 1971 election, has galvanized his supporters in the party.

Pak Young Nok, a vice president of the party, said that Kim Dae Jung was distinguished by his long fight against Park. "If the military oppose him, that's a move that could backfire," said Mr. Pak, who criticized Kim Young Sam as a weak leader "with no philosophy."

The military is generally opposed to Kim Dae Jung, charging that he has a Communist background. Mr. Kim denies the accusation, which dates to the years immediately after World War II and the Korean War when he barely escaped execution by the North Koreans.

Associated Press

AFTERMATH OF VIOLENCE — Weekend strollers visit an Amsterdam street where squatters and their supporters battled police Friday night. The demonstrators, armed with iron bars and steel pipes, tore up streets and disrupted traffic in the center of the city as the police tried to eject a group of squatters from a large house. The youths hurled fire bombs, overturned vehicles and erected barricades. Seventeen police officers were reported injured.

Federal Government Is the Usual Winner

Referenda: Key to Swiss Political Process

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, March 2 (IHT) — In another of what seems be an unending series of referenda, the Swiss last weekend voted to allow their federal government to take emergency powers to ensure essential supplies in times of crisis.

While there is, perhaps, nothing surprising in that — given that the oil crisis has underlined Switzerland's almost total dependence on imports of fuel, steel, and raw materials — the vote was in its own way a landmark: It was the 300th proposition put to a national vote since the formation of the Swiss Confederation in 1848.

In the same referendum, the Swiss electorate also turned down a proposal to end the privileged position of the major churches — the outcome of a five-year personal campaign by Fritz Dutler, a 60-year-old psychologist from Berne.

These two proposals make some interesting points about the Swiss referendum habit. First, although referenda are commonly thought of as providing for regular participation in the political process, there is little enthusiasm for the practice these days, to judge from the low turnout in this last one of 34.4 percent.

Second, the vote resulted in an increase of the power of the Swiss federal government — on the basis of a proposal by the federal administration in Berne — while for Mr. Dutler's own personal crusade, there was only disappointment. After being fiercely attacked by the churches, rightist parties and the federal government, his proposal was soundly defeated with 78.9 percent of the voters rejecting it.

The same story could be told of almost every other popular attempt to change the Swiss Constitution. None has succeeded since 1949, and yet pressure groups continue to push for votes on a bewildering number of topics, steadfastly refusing to accept defeat.

Four types of propositions can be submitted to a national referendum in Switzerland. These are:

- Constitutional amendments, which are proposed by the federal government and require a majority of popular vote and cantons to pass. A total of 120 have been voted on since 1848 with 89 accepted.
- Popular initiatives, which also call for an amendment in the Swiss Constitution. They need 100,000 signatures, raised within 18 months, to get on the ballot, and to succeed they also need a majority both of the cantons and popular vote. Since 1881, when initiatives were introduced, only six out of 72 have succeeded, almost all of them uncontroversial. One demanded a suspension in roulette. The last to succeed, in 1949, called for the reintroduction of national votes, suspended during World War II.
- Facultative referenda come from private groups and call for the introduction of laws or the defeat of a law proposed by the federal government. To get one onto the ballot, a group needs to raise 50,000 supporting signatures in three months. To pass, it requires a majority of the popular vote only. There have been 91 since 1848, of which 38 succeeded.
- Counterprojects by the federal government are intended to sink initiatives, and are often put on the same ballot. There have been 15 since 1881, of which 12 have been adopted.

This underlines the fact that most successful proposals originate from the federal government. Indeed, most observers see the referendum process as first and foremost a check on federal powers. "Anywhere else it would be inconceivable," says one foreign journalist who has observed Swiss affairs for several years. "But in Switzerland the federal government has to ask permission from the people each time it wants to increase its powers."

But says Hans Pieter Hertig, an official at the Swiss Center for Political Research in Berne, "Pressure groups often force the federal government to put a counterproposal, which goes some way to meeting the aims of initiative simply to ensure its defeat."

But while referenda undoubtedly galvanize pressure groups, can they act as a valid force for change? Many argue no, because of the dismal record of failure. Some, indeed, go farther and argue that popular initiatives in particular are doomed from the outset because they require a majority, not just of the popular vote, but the cantons too — where they run against a solid block of cantons in central Switzerland that are German-speaking, rural, Catholic and instinctively mistrustful of change.

This has brought defeat to many proposals in recent years, notably two plans to liberalize abortion laws. By general agreement, one of the issues to rise above these sectoral divisions has been nuclear power.

Irish Premier Announces Economic Austerity Steps

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, March 2 (WP) — Reversing the spending policies of the past, Premier Charles Haughey is imposing a measure of economic austerity on Ireland to try to prevent its remarkable growth from being undermined by high inflation, big government budget deficits and a nationwide credit-buying spree.

In a series of budget announcements in Dublin last week, Mr. Haughey's three-month-old government has curbed spending on social programs, frozen public employees' pay for the rest of the year and more than offset income-tax relief for the average wage earner with stiff increases in sales taxes.

Mr. Haughey's economic policies are being compared in Dublin to those of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. For example, while holding down government spending on education, health and local government services, Mr. Haughey is sparing the military and the police. However, he continues to fund programs to attract businesses to Ireland with government grants and tax breaks, and to modernize Ireland's overloaded telephone system.

Warning that the Irish government and people have been living beyond their means in recent years, Mr. Haughey has said that the economy could be brought under control only "by cutting down on government spending or by increasing the government's income from revenue and taxes, or by a combination of both." He chose to do both.

He runs the same risk as Mrs. Thatcher that the curbs on government spending and the higher sales taxes will further slow growth and increase inflation before they achieve positive results. Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail government, which has a comfortable majority in the Dail (parliament), must stand for re-election by 1982.

Although Mr. Haughey is best known outside Ireland for his advocacy of unification with British-ruled Northern Ireland through international negotiation, his political future depends on the success of his economic programs. The Irish have become impatient with the recent slowdown in the rapid economic growth that transformed their country in the last two decades.

Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail predecessor as premier, Jack Lynch, resigned in December after trying to prolong the boom and push full employment by injecting government money into the economy. This created more jobs but also large budget deficits that put the Irish government dangerously deep in debt.

Behind Inflation

Inflation also was pushed up from 7 percent to 16 percent by the high price of imported oil and the foreign-made consumer goods that the newly prosperous Irish have been buying on credit. For the first time since the economic boom began, Irish workers' wages no longer were keeping up with inflation.

Wage earners meanwhile complained about steadily rising income taxes and the fact that the great majority of Irish farmers, whose incomes had gone up the most since Ireland joined the European Economic Community, still paid no taxes at all. In the biggest protest by organized labor in Irish history, an estimated 700,000 people filled central Dublin on Jan. 22 to demonstrate displeasure with the tax system.

The new finance minister, Michael O'Kennedy, offered these taxpayers some relief through a variety of changes that will bring two-thirds of them down to a 35-percent tax bracket from brackets of 45 percent and more. Changes to the traditional tax protection for Ireland's once-poor farmers will force one-third of them to pay taxes for the first time. And Mr. Haughey has promised to set up a commission to study sweeping reform of the tax system in the future.

However, to increase government revenue and reduce consumption of imported luxury goods, sales taxes are being raised sharply on automobiles, appliances, furniture and other items, including whiskey and beer.

Attempt Seen to Create Master Race

Nobel Laureates Denounce Sperm Bank

LONDON, March 2 (AP) — Nobel Prize winners in Europe and scientists in the United States have denounced as wrong and biologically unsound the work of a California sperm bank whose donors are Nobel Prize-winning scientists.

The sperm bank in Escondido, Calif., created by businessman Robert Graham, is attempting to produce highly intelligent babies by inseminating women who have high IQs with sperm from Nobel scientists.

During the weekend, published statements in Copenhagen and Switzerland said the project was as disgraceful as the Nazis' "master race" breeding program.

British Nobel laureates said that they were not asked to contribute sperm to the bank. "And if they approach me, I'll tell them to get stuffed," said Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, a chemistry winner in 1973. He said he thought the whole idea was "biological nonsense."

One laureate thought it would give Nobel winners a bad name. "I wouldn't like the world to think that Nobel Prize winners were setting themselves up to be wiser than other human beings," said British Prof. Maurice Wilkins, a 1962 winner in medicine.

"The whole idea of sort of engineering birth in this way raises all sorts of moral issues," said Princeton University psychologist Leon Kamin, author of "The Science and Politics of IQ." He added, "If you believe that intelligence is carried by the genes and that environment and other factors don't play any part . . . ,then, in theory, it would make some sense. But the evidence for that is extremely weak at best."

Stanford University geneticist Luigi Cavalli-Sforza said any increased intelligence in the children would likely be minimal — probably less than enhanced home life and education would produce. There are serious problems with "this kind of social manipulation," he said, calling the project "just another episode in the eugenics movement."

That movement, born in the late 19th century, wanted to improve humanity by encouraging procreation by those deemed most desirable and discouraging it among those judged deficient.

Mr. Graham said yesterday in California that he had no intention of using the sperm bank to produce a master race. He said that he did not see any comparison between Nazi elitism and his project, the Repository for Germinal Choice.

"I don't know much about Hitler and his vision," he said. "I don't see a parallel. I'm not thinking in terms of a super race — only of ensuring a few more intelligent human beings who otherwise would not have been born."

Mr. Graham confirmed that his bank had received donations of sperm from five U.S. Nobel Prize science winners.

He said his intent was only "to increase the number of offspring of our most creative scientists and to give bright, young healthy women a choice from among three Nobelists [of] which they would have as the father of their child, providing their husbands agreed also."

Sekou Toure to Jidda

BAGHDAD, March 2 (UPI) — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure ended a four-day official visit to Iraq yesterday and flew to Jidda, Saudi Arabia, for talks, the Iraqi news agency reported.

Obituaries

Emmett Ashford, Pioneer In Major League Baseball

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (AP) — Emmett Ashford, 61, the first black umpire in the major leagues, died Saturday of a heart attack, a spokesman for Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said. Mr. Ashford had worked for the commissioner's office since retiring from umpiring in 1970.

He was known as a decisive umpire behind the plate but a gentle, smiling man off the diamond. He began calling games in the Southwestern International League in 1951, and joined the American League in 1965.

Explaining his flamboyant style, which included much animation and loud, distinct calls, Mr. Ashford once said, "I didn't go to umpiring school, because they weren't taking blacks in those days, so I evolved my own system."

Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz

WARSAW, March 2 (Reuters) — Polish writer Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, 86, died today, the Polish news agency reported. Mr. Iwaszkiewicz, a poet, novelist and essayist, was chairman of the Polish writers' union.

Sanford S. Parker

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI) — Sanford S. Parker, 61, whose economic predictions for Fortune magazine changed the face of business reporting, died Thursday of cancer. Mr. Parker had been Fortune's chief economist since 1950.

Harold R. Neal

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI) — Harold R. Neal, 55, president of ABC Radio from 1972 to 1979, died Thursday at his home in Darien, Conn., the network announced Friday.

John Jacob Niles

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2 (AP) — John Jacob Niles, 87, famed Kentucky minstrel and poet, died yesterday at his Boot Hill Farm near Lexington. Mr. Niles composed more than 1,000 ballads, folk songs and carols. Some have been translated into more than 30 languages.

2 Air Firms to Open Cairo-Tel Aviv Route

CAIRO, March 2 (Reuters) — Israel's national airline, El Al, will open a commercial route tomorrow between Tel Aviv and Cairo, its first to an Arab country, Egyptian airport authorities said today.

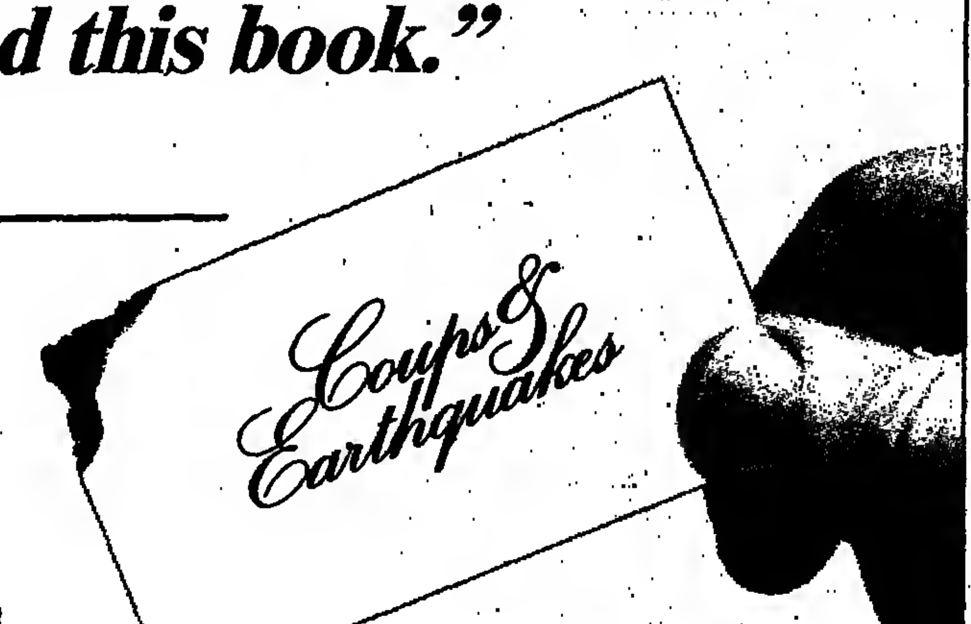
A private Egyptian company, Nile Valley Aviation, will also operate between Cairo and Tel Aviv, a spokesman said, adding that a Boeing 707 was chartered to fly the route.

Hustler's Flynt Guilty of Libel

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2 (AP) — A jury found Larry Flynt and his Hustler magazine guilty of libel and invasion of privacy yesterday and awarded publisher Robert Guccione $39.3 million in damages.

Mr. Guccione, who publishes Penthouse magazine, had sought $80 million in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court suit. He contended that Mr. Flynt and Hustler had conducted a campaign of malice against him and his associates. Mr. Flynt's attorney, Lawrence Sturtz, said he would appeal the verdict.

The suit stemmed from a photograph published in Hustler showing an alleged likeness of Mr. Guccione in a homosexual pose with another male.



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Los Angeles Times

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Theodore H. White

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Christian Science Monitor

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New York Times

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

World Bank

Bonds	Last Price
IntBk 5s85	72.16
IntBk 4½s90	50.8
IntBk 5⅜s91	56.12
IntBk 5⅜s93	52.16
IntBk 8.3s80	97.12
IntBk 8.6s85	78.15
InBk 8.25s80	93.20
InBk 8.85s85	80
InBk 9.35s00	60
InBk 8.85s01	64
IntBk 7⅜87	70

Corporation Bonds

Bonds	Last Price
AMInt 9⅞95	70
APL 10⅜97	68½
ARA 4⅝s96	49⅝
ATO 4⅜s87	65½
AbbtL 7⅝96	90⅝
AetnCr 8⅝83	85¾
AlaBn 10.55s99	100
AlaBnc 9½84	83
AlaP 9s2000	66
AlaP 8½s01	58
AlaP 7⅝s02	53¼
AlaP 7¾s02	53
AlaP 8⅞s03	62
AlaP 8¼s03	57
AlaP 9¼s04	69
AlaP 10⅞05	72½
AlaP 18½05	71¼
AlaP 8⅞06	40
AlaP 8⅜07	58
AlaP 8⅞87	69½
AlaP 9¼07	64⅞
AlaP 9½08	65
AlaP 9⅝08	66
Atskln 12⅞99	88¾
Alexn 5½96	40½
AllaL 10⅜99	70
AllaL 4s81	180
AllaL 9s89	70½
AlldC 8⅝83	88
AlldPd 7s84	77
AlistF 8½87	73
AlistF 9⅝86	83
Alcoa 5¼s91	117
Alcoa 6s92	58½
Alcoa 9s95	75¾
Alcoa 7.45s96	61
AMAX 8s86	79¼

Bonds	Last Price
ArizP 10⅜00	76
ArlaRlt 5s86	45⅝
ArmS 5.9s92	82
Armr 5s84	88½
Armr 5s84r	88½
AshO 4⅞93	110
AshO 11.1s04	82
AsCp 9¼90	67
AsInv 4⅞84	73¾
Atchsn 4s95	42¾
Atchn 4s95r	43¼
AtlCEl 9¼83	87
ARich 5⅜97	54⅛
ARich 8⅝00	69½
ARich 7.7s00	62
ARich 7⅝03	61¼
AvcoC 5½93	62¾
AvcoC 7½93	60
AvcoF 7⅞89	70
AvcoF 11s90	84⅛
AvcoF 7⅞92	60
AvcoF 10½s	92
AvcoF 8½s84	79½
AvcoF 8.2s86	71½
AvcoF 8⅞91	71
BPNA 9s80	97
BldwU 10s09	73
Bally 6s98	104½
BO 4¼95	56
BO 4½10A	69½
BO 6¼97	98
BalGE 3¼90	51½
BalGE 4s93	48½
BalGE 10s82	91
BalGE 10⅛83	93
BalGE 9⅜08	68⅛
BangP 5⅜92	70¼
BangP 8¼94	81½
BangP 11½98	76
BangP 11¼90	75⅛
BkCol 6½96	131
BkNY 6¼94	85⅛
Banka 7⅜03	61
Banka 8⅞05	69
Banka 8⅜01	60
Bkam 8.35s07	62½
BnkTr 8⅛99	58½
BaxL 4⅜s91	181
BaxL 4⅜s01	90½
BayCol 8½s81f	93¼
BeatF 7⅞94	93
BecD 4⅛s88	80½
BecD 5s89	63⅛
Belco 4⅜s88	135
BellCn 9s08	65
BellPa 8⅞06	66
BellPa 7½12	56
BellPa 7½13	58
BellPa 9⅝14	71⅞
BellPa 8⅞15	67½
BellPa 8⅛17	60
BellPa 9¼19	70
Bendx 6⅝92	64½

Bonds	Last Price
CatTr 8.6s99	66
CatTr 8⅞82	88
CatTr 5½00	108
Cave 11½00O	73
Cave 11½00N	71
Celanse 4s90	68½
Cenco 5s96	50½
Cenco 4⅞97	44¾
CTIUI 8.1s96	64⅞
ChryTel 9s98	94¼
ChrtCo 10⅝98	78
ChsBk 4⅞93	69
ChsBk 8⅞86	78¼
ChsCp 6½96	70¼
ChsCp 13.5s99	180
ChsCp 12¼09	89
Chelse 5¼93	52¾
Chelse 10s99	90¼
Chmtrn 9s94	76
ChNY 5s93	57½
ChNY 5½96	58
ChNY 7.8s82	85
ChORA 4s89	54
C&O 4½92	50⅞
CO 4½92r	49
ChO 3½96D	83
CPoM 7¼12	56
CPoM 8⅞09	67½
CPoM 9s18	71
CPoV 7¼12	57¼
CPoV 8⅛09	67
CPoV 9¼15	70
CPoV 9½19	71
CPoWV 9s15	66
ChNWn 3s89	42⅝
ChInL 4½03f	90
ChokF 4½81	95
ChCft 13s99	83
ChCft 15s99	94
Chrysl 8⅞95	50½
Chryslr 8s98	46
ChryF 7⅞86	57¾
ChryF 8.35s91	60
ChryF 7.7s92	53½
ChryF 10s81	90¾
ChryF 9½83	77
ChryF 9s86	65⅝
ChryF 8⅞82	79
ChryF 8⅞84	70½
ChryF 9⅝87	63
Citicp 6⅜80	94⅝
Citicp 13.5s89	99¾
Citicp 5⅝00	60
Citicp 8.45s07	63
Citicp 8⅛07	61
Citicp 11.1s98	93¾
Citicp 12.7s04	90½
CitSv 6⅛97	78½
CitSv 7.65s01	60
CtyInv 7½90	98
CtyInv 8s91	66⅝
CtyInv 8⅞97	61¼
CtyInv 0⅛91	64⅝

Bonds	Last Price
ConEd 2¾82	82⅞
ConEd 3⅜82	83½
ConEd 3½83	70
ConEd 3⅜85	63
ConEd 3⅜86	62
ConEd 4¼86	62
ConEd 5s87	59¾
ConEd 4s88	54⅛
ConEd 5s90	54
ConEd 4⅝92W	44
ConEd 4⅝93	47
ConEd 9⅝00	67¾
ConEd 7.9s01	58⅝
ConEd 7.9s02	59⅝
ConEd 7⅜03	55⅝
ConEd 8.4s03	60
ConEd 9⅛04	64¾
CnNG 6⅝92	50⅛
CnNG 9s95	70
CnNG 8⅞96	65⅝
CnNG 9¼95	70¼
ChPw 4⅝90	54
CnPw 5⅞96	50
CnPw 6⅞98	54
CnPw 6⅝98	52
ChPw 7⅝99	57
CnPw 8⅝00	60¼
CnPw 7½01	55
CnPw 8⅝03	61
CnPw 11⅞84	82½
ChPw 11¼82	90⅝
CnPw 9⅜80	98
CnPw 11½00	81
CnPw 9⅜06	69⅝
CnPw 9s86	62¼
CnPw 8⅝07	62
CtlAir 3½92	44
CtIC 10.5s89	99½
CtIC 8½85	81⅛
CtIC 12.15s87	90
CtlDll 7½99	64
CtlOll 9⅝s99	73
CtTCol 10s82	90
CtTl 18½83	09
CtlDat 5½87	67⅛
CoopL 7½91	120
CoopL 4½92	67½
CrnPd 5⅜92	50⅛
Crane 6½92	65¼
Crane 5s93	342
Crane 7s93	57½
Crane 7s94	57
Crane 8s85	80
Crane 10½94	81¼
CrdF 9s86	82
CrdF 10⅛89	83½
CrocN 5⅜96	77
CrocN 8.6s02	60
CrwnZ 8⅞00	71
CrwnZ 9¼05	76
CyprM 8⅞85	79
DPF 5½87	57⅝
Dart 7½96	71¾
Dart 4¼97	66

Bonds	Last Price
UBk 7.36s01	56
UCarb 5.3s97	59
UCarb 8½05	67½
UCarb 9⅛86	00
UnCp 6s88	69⅞
UnCp 7s89	82
UnEl 10½05	73
UOilC 8⅞82	88¾
UOilC 8⅞85	81⅛
UPac 4⅞99	335
UPac 8.6s83	85¼
Ualryf 5½96	41½
UnAL 4¼92	48
UBrnd 7¼88	71

Bonds	Last Price
Valer 7⅛91	67
Verex 4⅜92	59
VerP 9⅝98	67⅛
VaEP 3⅝86	60⅛
VaRy 6s2008	50½
Vaugh 6⅜88	65⅝
Vul 10¼2000	79½
WaRR 4s81	89⅞
WaRR 4¼91	51½
WaltJ 5⅜91	79½
WarC 8¼86	72⅝
WarC 9⅛96	61⅞
Wean 5½93n	58⅜
Wean 5½93	58⅛

Bonds	Last Price
Grum 4¼92	85
GlfWn 6s87	70
GlfWn 6s88	59¾
GlfWn 5½93	98
GlfWn 7s03A	50⅝
GlfWn 7s03B	51⅞
GlIMO 4s44	29
GlfMo 5s56f	30
GlfOil 8½95	71
GlfRes 12½04	84
GlfStU 3⅝81	87⅛
GlfStU 7¼92	74¼
GlfUtd 8⅞86	75
NamP 5s94	70⅝
HarBk 7.2s80	95¾

Bonds	Last Price
LglsLt 9⅛82	88½
LglsLt 9¼83	85
LglsLt 9⅞84	86
Loral 10⅜97	81⅞
Lorllld 4⅞86	67
Lorllld 6⅞93	69½
LouN 7⅜93	64
LouN 11s85	89⅞
Lowen 8½96	59
LuckSt 6⅜00	101½
Lykes 7½94N	50½
Lykes 7½94	50¼
Lykes 11s00	68⅞
Lynch 8½99	114

Bonds	Last Price
MlST1 8⅝18	65½
MlSTl 11¼19	84⅞
NCNB 7⅜97	60
NCNB 8⅞99	60
NLInd 7½95	61⅛
NarE 10½80	97 25-32
NCan 5s93	84½
NCash 5.6s91	77
NCash 7.7s94	71
NCity 5½88	58
NCity 6½91	61
NDalr 4⅝92	70
NDist 4½92	111
NFGs 12⅛83	93¾

Bonds	Last Price
PGE 7⅜05A	58⅞
PGE 9⅛s06	66¼
PGE 9.85s82	91
PGE 9⅜s06	69
PGE 9½s85	82
PGE 8¼08	61
PGE 8½09	62¾
PGE 9⅞11	67½
PGE 18⅛12	75
PGE 12⅞13	91⅞
PacGT 8s90	66½
PacLS 8⅞93	66
PacLS 9.3s85	78
PNWT 8⅞18	65½

Bonds	Last Price
PorG 10½80	96
PorD 10s82	88
PorG 9⅞s85	81
PorG 11⅜05	81
PotEl 9½s05	67
PotEl 7¾s07	56
PotEl 8⅞09	59⅞
PotEl 18¼81	94½
PrimeC 6⅜98	161
ProcG 7s02	53
ProcG 8¼05	68½
PSCol 7¼81	62½
PSInd 7⅞01	55
PSInd 9⅞81	92

Bonds
SoCBl 8¼17
SoCBl 8¼15
SoCBl 9⅜19
SoCBl 9⅞18
SoestB 4⅜97
SoBIT 2⅜85
SoBIT 7.6s08
SoBIT 7⅞10
SoBIT 7⅞13
SoBIT 8s14
SoBIT 8¼16
SoBIT 8⅛17
SoBIT 10.9s19
SCE 3⅛80

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	27½	29¼
Detroit Bank Corporation	21¼	22
Fidelcor Inc.	11¾	12¼
First Md. Bacp.	23¾	24½
First Nat. Cinn.	26	26
Girard Company	21¾	22½
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	19	20
Lincoln First Banks	21⅛	22
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	24⅜	25¼
Nat. City Corporation.	25⅝	36⅛
New England Merch. Boston	21⅝	20⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	27¼	27¾
Pitts Nat. Bank	38	38¾
Prov. Nat. Corp.	21⅞	22
Showmut Ass. Boston	39¾	40⅞
Sta Str. Bank Boston	25⅝	26⅜
U.S. Trust New York	20½	21⅛
Un Va Bankshares	25	25⅛
Virginia Nat Bnksh	13½	14

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
3-4-1980	33.60	12.66	0.00
3-6	13.51	12.89	13.11
3-13	13.49	12.81	13.07
3-20	13.45	12.85	13.34
3-27	13.51	12.77	13.09
4-1	13.64	13.16	13.52
4-3	13.69	13.23	13.68
4-10	13.80	13.40	13.81
4-17	13.89	13.45	13.79
4-24	13.91	13.51	14.00
4-29	13.85	13.45	13.97
5-1	13.95	13.67	14.27
5-8	13.96	13.70	14.29
5-15	14.00	13.74	14.37
5-22	13.98	13.74	14.41
5-27	13.99	13.73	14.42
5-29	14.01	13.91	14.63
6-5	14.00	13.68	14.47
6-12	14.00	13.68	14.46
6-19	14.00	13.69	14.50
6-24	14.00	13.68	14.53
6-26	13.95	13.67	14.53
7-3	14.04	13.70	14.60
7-10	13.94	13.72	14.66
7-17	14.01	13.78	14.77
7-22	13.99	13.79	14.81
7-24	14.00	13.78	14.82
7-31	13.98	13.80	14.88
8-7	13.97	13.81	14.93
8-14	13.96	13.80	14.97
8-19	13.98	13.84	15.00
8-21	13.99	13.85	15.01
8-28	13.99	13.91	15.18
9-16	13.94	13.78	15.07
10-14	13.98	13.70	15.02
11-4	13.89	13.73	15.12
12-4	13.82	13.64	15.10
1981-1-2	13.81	13.67	15.26
1-29	13.64	13.52	15.18

Foreign Bond

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

NYSE Averages

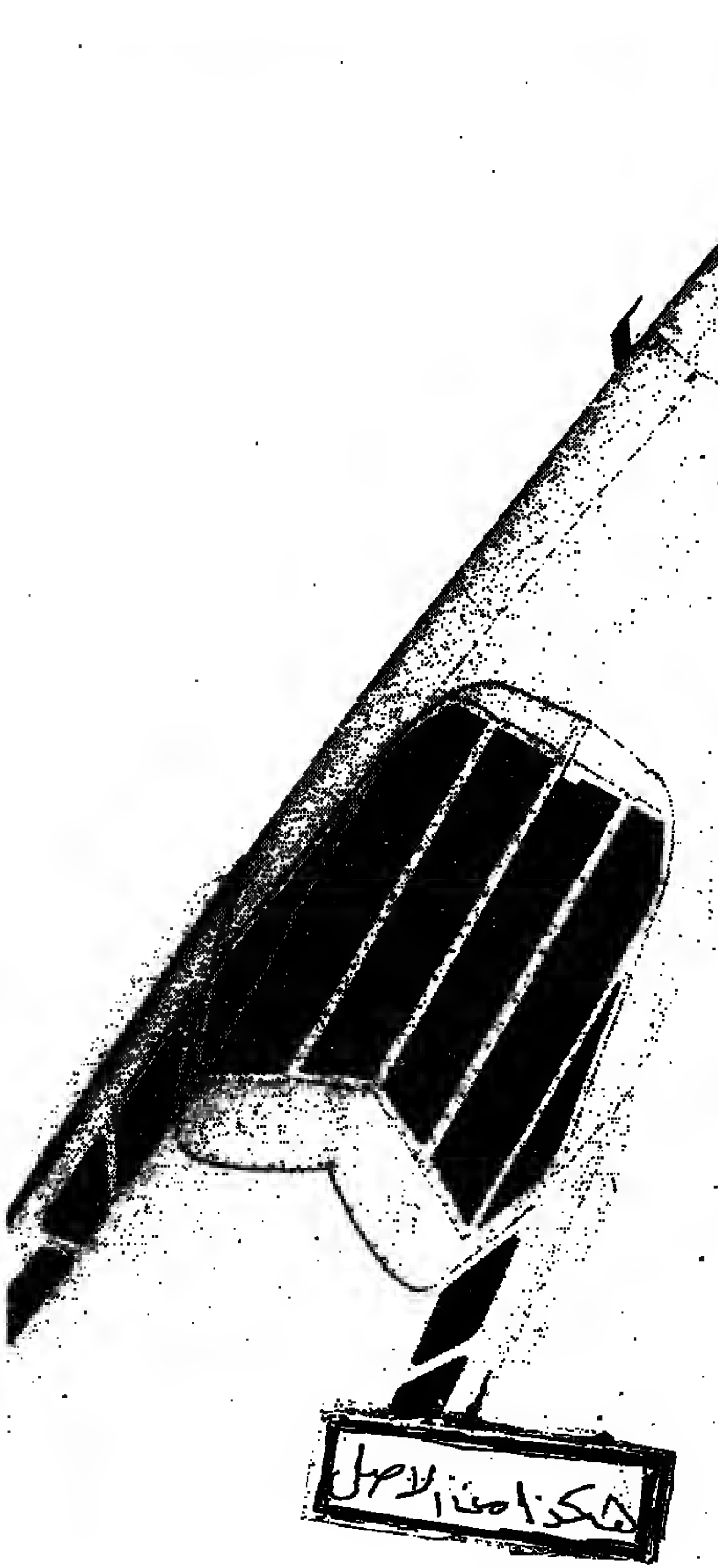
Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		N.Y.
Bruns	18	182	5⅛	383	5½	40	5¾	15
Bruns	15	3774	¾	2090	1¾	236	2¼	15
Dow Ch	25	1	18½	4	10⅝	b	b	34⅞
Dow Ch	30	120	5¼	39	6⅛	15	7½	34⅞
Dow Ch	35	587	1 7-16	568	3¾	66	4¾	34⅞
Dow Ch	40	896	¼	421	1 15-16	71	3½	34⅞
Ford	30	46	1½	15	2 15-16	28	3⅞	30½
Ford	35	63	1-16	73	15-16	140	1 13-16	30½
Ford	40	a	a	70	⅜	b	b	20½
Gen El	45	157	5¼	25	7¼	a	a	50⅞
Gen El	50	402	1⅝	86	3¾	64	4½	50⅞
Gen El	55	386	¼	63	1⅞	8	2½	50⅞
Gen El	60	a	a	5	⅝	62	1 5-16	50⅞
G M	45	71	5¾	a	a	a	a	50⅝
G Ma	45	509	⅛	245	⅞	23	1 11-16	50⅝
G M	50	569	1¾	128	4	29	5¼	50⅝
G Ma	50	1403	¾	457	2⅞	40	3⅞	50⅝
G M	60	20	1-16	99	¾	45	1½	50⅝
G Ma	60	849	9½	167	9¾	a	a	59⅝
G M	70	a	a	1	1-16	5	b	50⅝
G Ma	70	250	19¾	a	a	b	b	50⅝
Gll Wn	15	90	5	198	5⅞	13	6	19⅞
Gll Wn	20	962	11-16	276	2⅛	261	3	19⅞
I T T	25	56	1½	84	3⅛	36	4	26½
I T T	30	226	⅛	204	1	59	1 11-16	26½
K mart	20	36	⅛	6	1¼	6	2½	19⅞
K mart	25	9	1-16	4	⅜	184	1 1-16	19⅞
K mart	30	a	a	3	1-16	b	b	19⅞
Kenn C	25	20	14⅞	1	15¼	a	a	39⅞
Kenn C	30	20	9⅞	25	18⅞	27	11¾	39⅞
Kenn C	35	45	5½	82	7½	69	9	39⅞
Kenn C	40	604	1 13-16	258	4⅝	45	6¼	39⅞
Kenn C	45	b	b	153	2¾	68	4⅛	39⅞
Mc Don	40	80	1¼	38	3¼	66	4½	40¼
Mc Don	45	74	⅛	79	1⅛	33	2⅞	40¼

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Gt Wsl		76	7-16	103	1⅛	116	1 13-16	17
Gt Wsl		80	1-16	3	7-16	5	11-16	17
		9	32⅞	a	a	b	b	104
		40	24½	a	a	a	a	104
			15¾	24	17½	4	20	104

Option &	price	Vol.	Last
Blk Dk	25	171	7-16
Boeing	40	13	20⅞
Boeing	45	69	16½
Boeing	50	424	12
Boeing	60	1521	5½
Boeing	70	1819	2¼

The Time Machine.



New York in 4 hours.
Washington in 4 hours 10 mins.
Bahrain in 4 hours 10 mins.
Dallas in 8 hours.*
Singapore in 9 hours 10 mins.†

British airways
Concorde

*Interchange with Braniff †In association with SIA

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 7 Monday, March 3, 1980

BUSINESS/FINANCE

rices of Eurobonds alt Their Long Fall

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, March 2 (IHT) — The slide in dollar Eurobond prices d last week. But there was not l rejoicing. spicious would better describe mood in most bond-dealing s.

ure, prices stopped falling," a lon banker remarked. "But it's ly artificial and based on the spread assumption that credit rols" or some other strong anti- tion measures are going to be unced by Washington. "It's to see the protracted decline d," this banker continued. if no new anti-inflation mea- emerge, prices are going to go the tube again," he warned.

late Friday in New York, the expected measures had been announced, bond prices n to decline. The downturn was d by a new increase in the e lending rate of major U.S. mercial banks to 16½ percent signs that the Federal Reserve further tightening its monetary y with the rate on federal s, overnight money, fetching 17 ent.

Rationality Questioned

ne rationality of credit controls, ever, was questioned last week Henry Kaufman, economist at mon Brothers. It is "difficult to sion how an effective credit ram could be instituted," he writing in the investment 's weekly Comments on Credit. iting consumer credit would stantially inhibit two already ring economic sectors" — autos housing, he wrote.

e added that slowing the use of umer credit cards would not a "profound effect" because, e total $311 billion in consum- redit outstanding at end-1979, $50 billion was credit card in- edness.

Mr. Kaufman said the two strongest demanders of credit at present are government, particularly the federal government, and business. However, substantial, timely cuts in federal spending would "pose a real political dilemma," he says, while restraints on business credit would raise questions of which sectors should be limited and which favored.

Further he said, controls on commercial banks might drive companies into the commercial paper, bond and Euromarkets.

Nevertheless, prices of dollar Eurobonds rose on average by about one point last week, in line with the earlier tone set by the New York market. But the mark-ups were almost totally the result of trading between dealers rather than from any renewed investor demand.

Bankers Report

Bankers report that the record-high, short-term rates of 17¼ percent offered on three- and six-month Eurodollar deposits are attracting whatever cash is actually available for investment.

A number of bankers argue that investors would do better to lock into long-term bonds, trading at steep discounts and currently yielding 15 percent, rather than parking in a three- or six-month deposit that, on maturity, may offer much lower rates of interest.

But the advice is suspect. Too many bankers have been too wrong *about seeing the peak in short-term* interest rates and too many investors are now sitting on bonds trad*ing at prices far below where they* were purchased. While parking funds in short-term deposits may represent some loss in potential interest income, investors take comfort from the fact that if rates still have not peaked at least they do not risk the capital loss, however temporary, by committing too early to the bood market.

Exactly how alluring the short-term interest rates are is best highlighted by what is happening in the foreign exchange market, where the dollar is trading at a three-month high against the Deutsche mark and still increasing.

Clearly the motivating factor is the eight percentage point differential between dollar and DM interest rates. At the same time, West Germany's current account is in deficit and the rate of inflation there is on the rise, allowing the enormous gap in interest rates to suck funds out of marks and into dollars with minimum fear that dollar-mark exchange rate moves could erase the benefits of this differential.

Almost Unique Focus

The almost unique focus oo interest rates, however, is likely to give way to other considerations later in the year, experts at Forex Research say, when the West German trade balance, reflecting the current

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, March 2 (IHT) — The volume of new loans arranged in Euromarket so far this year is down about 40 percent from the pace set a year ago, according to data compiled by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

The New York bank estimates that credits worth $12.5 billion were arranged in the first two months, down from $20.8 billioo in January-February, 1979.

The common explanation is that this is less real than it appears, that banks and borrowers are playing a game *(IHT, Feb. 3)*: the banks pretending that they really do oot have to lend and borrowers pretending their need for cash really is oot so pressing in an effort to bargain better on new-loan terms.

Another explanation is that the uncertainty that engulfed the market following the freeze of Iranian banking assets by the United States last November resulted in a slowing of new business, which is still being felt. Bankers say it takes an easy three months from opening oegotiations to signing ceremooy to complete a Euromarket transaction and thus the current slowdown is simply the result of the mid-November hiatus.

Further backing for this theory is that business does seem to be picking op fast. Loan activity in the coming weeks will be active, many bankers believe.

But there may also be other factors at work explaining the slowdown. There are only hints of it and, in the end, it may be nothing more than wishful thinking. Nevertheless, some market experts believe some of the slowdown may reflect a trend by developing countries to finance less and adjust more.

Since the first oil crisis in 1974, there has been a conscious decision by government planners to maintain development and growth targets. The increased costs stemming from the rise in oil prices and the inflation that it triggered in other costs has been financed through international borrowing. Adjustment to the new cost reality — implying a slowdown in the rise of living standards — has been shunned.

The debt burden today for all nations is much heavier than it was io 1974, meaning that for many there is not much of a choice about whether to go on borrowing or to begin adjusting. Informed sources report that a number of countries are discussing adjustment programs with the International Monetary Fund, which itself would be a source of medium-term funding once an adjustment program was agreed upon.

These same experts suspect that Third World countries are currently

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

N.Y. Stock Market Falls; No Trend Evident

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT) — There is a theory — not too seriously followed in Wall Street — that hemline changes can forecast the direction of stock prices. After all, hemlines rose in the Roaring Twenties and so did the stock market. *Both plunged during the Depression* io the 1930s. Miniskirts appeared in the 1960s, which turned *out to be the go-go era of an exub*erant stock market.

The latest word from Seventh Avenue is that the apparel trade cannot agree on skirt lengths for summer dresses. It is too bad, because the stock market could use some sense of direction.

Last week, amid record-high prime rates at commercial banks and continuing worries everywbere else about inflation, the stock market gave up some ground. Despite a brisk rally on Friday, which lifted the Dow Jooes Industrial Average *by almost 9 points, the index fin*ished the week at 863.14, down 5.63.

Part of the problem with the stock market is the bond market. Prices of fixed-income securities have dropped so precipitously this year (concurrently, yields have climbed to record levels) that many people believe the bood market must steady before the equity market will.

Record Tag

Escalating interest rates have raised borrowing costs all around. On Tuesday, the Treasury sold new 14¼ percent ootes that mature in May, 1985. That was the highest tag ever placed on an issue of government notes or bonds, which are regarded as amoog the safest securities in the land. The average yield for these ootes at the auction came to 14.39 percent.

The Treasury on Wednesday con*tinued to set unwelcome records*, selling one-year bills at an average discount rate of 13.527 percent, nearly 2 *full* percentage points above the previous high set in No*vember. A discount rate* of 13.527 percent (meaning the buyer puts up that much less than face value) is the equivalent of an investment yield of 15.28 percent.

Finally, on Thursday, things brightened: a brisk rally produced the best one-day price gains of 1980 amid hopes that the administratioo or the Federal Reserve might be readying an anti-inflationary package.

Early in the week, Robert Farrell, who heads the technical analysis department at Merrill Lynch, observed that the bond market collapse this year was comparable to the stock market debacle during the late summer of 1974.

The opening two months of 1980 provided a boom for energy stocks. This is especially true of large-capitalization oil issues on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as a host of energy producers that repeatedly sent the American Stock Exchange's market value index to new highs.

Profit-Taking Time

Mr. Farrell did oot go so far as to suggest that the major advance is over for energy issues. However, he did make these observations:

"Any group in as strong a major trend as energy stocks will likely take six months or even a year just to build major tops. But risks are rising and the potential rewards are rapidly getting more fully reflected in prices. Overall, it appears that the current environmeot of extreme demand for oil and gas stocks is a time to do some profit-taking."

Aod, for part of last week, that's just what many investors and traders seemed to be doing.

Meanwhile, several energy-related companies were ineluded in the list of the week's stock-split anoouncements. Standard Oil (Ohio) and Union Pacific, which has an important oil-and-gas subsidiary, both annouoced plans for 2-for-1 splits.

"With the price of many issues elimbing to high levels recently, the number of companies splittiog their stocks should be oo the increase this year," Standard & Poor's Outlook ooted. "Although technically a split provides no advantage to the shareholder, it is generally considered a bullisb developmeot. And an *issue usually will rise in price at the time a company's directors propose* a split."

The advisory service prepared a roster of possible stock-split candidates and, in this respect, showed *prescience in that both Sohio and* Union Pacifie were ioeluded. Other candidates range from Exxon, Mobil, *Getty Oil and Louisiana Land*, io the energy sector, to United Teehnologies, Hecla Mioiog, Raytheon, Schlumberger and General Dynamics.

Commodities

By Kathy Osoba

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP-DJ) — High interest rates and large soybean stocks resulted in a record oumber of first-delivery notices against the March contract putting prices uoder pressure during most of the trading session Friday and finally causing moderate losses for the day.

All grain and soybean prices are below the Jan. 4 settlement price, the last trading day before the grain embargo against the Soviet Unioo was announced.

Most grain analysts say the embargo, which swelled domestie supplies of corn and wheat, and government measures to curb inflatioo have combined to cause weakened graio and soybean prices.

"The market is finally going through the weakness stage," a grains analyst for a major brokerage firm said. Shortly after the embargo prices rallied and bovered around the Jan. 4 level, but recent weaknesses in soybeans and wheat have caused a steady erosioo in prices over the last two weeks.

Worrisome Rate

In addition, news that many large banks had agaio raised prime lending rates for their most credit-worthy customers caused worry among commodity holders, who generally finance their purchases.

"It's *just costing a lot more to carry this grain* and that's one reason you saw such high deliveries," the analyst said. A record 18 million bushels of soybeans were delivered to approved Chicago Board of Trade warehouses by Friday. The previous record, 12.2 million bushels, was established last May.

Io addition, talk of credit controls amoog officials in the Carter administratioo has brokerage and commercial firms worried that tighteniog credit may further depress prices.

At the close of trade, soybeans fell 1¾ to 4 cents per bushel, with the spreads or price differences between months widening. March futures were 25 cents lower than in May, an indication, some analysts said, of speculation that a frost in *Brazil might damage its crop*.

Corn futures lost between 1¼ to 3½ ceots per busbel. Fear of credit controls also affected cotton futures, said John Howard, an analyst for Conticommodity Services Inc.

"It was a worry to the market so we kept trading back and forth oo rumors and uneasiness," be said.

Speculation among traders that some farmers in the Southeast and Mis-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter s giving the high, low, and last bid prices e week with the net change from the previ- week's last bid prices. All quotations sup- by the National Association of Securities rs, Inc. are not actual transactions but are sentative interdealer prices at which these rities could have been sold. Prices do not in- retail markup, markdown or commission. as supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ind1	573	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
r	287	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
ho .32	204	6	5½	5½	— ½
ns	342	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
rin	158	5¾	4⅞	5¼	— ¼
by	512	7½	6¾	7½	+ ¼
El .24b	75	7¾	6½	7¼	+ ¼
Gn .60	24	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
.b	370	11¾	11	11¾	+ ½
hW .50	x232	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
bas	603	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
olnt	1611	7⅞	6⅞	7½	+ ⅜
IE	284	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
lys	1790	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
tax1	166	9¼	7¾	9¼	+1¼
lon	212	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
sh 1.40	x156	25¾	24	24¼	—1½
e	712	19⅞	18¾	18¾	+1½
g .10e	2100	12½	12	12½	+ ½
o	1958	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
f	1094	15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
ncp 1.32	181	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
Gs 2.40a	45	34½	34⅜	35	—1
SA1	4	17	15	15	—2
Alex 1.64	1933	29⅝	28¾	29	+ ½
3ld 1.30	347	31	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅜
Inc .25e	145	35	33	35	+1½
nB	375	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Bev .30	1796	3 7-16	4 1-16	5	+7-16
Ins1	x252	34⅝	32¼	32¼	—2
sr	64	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
el .88	137	14½	14	14⅛	— ¼
B	58	12	11¼	11½	— ⅛
zSol	1976	⅝	9-16	9-16	
yp .37e	5	10½	10½	10½	
	9774	6⅝	5 7-16	6⅛	+1¼
Bx .40e	190	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
o	3933	1 9-16	1 13-32	1 9-16	+ ⅛
tex s	284	27½	25½	25½	—2
ldGp .20	60	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
rcR	1899	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
tfe	1226	7 15-16	7 13-16	7⅞	
tFl	27	41	37½	41	+4½
cshr .40	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Pa 1b	217	18⅛	17¼	18	+ ⅜
Fla .44	897	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
SFl .48	585	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Bk .36	x21	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
flv 1.60a	198	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
ron .30	121	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cp .04	487	30⅞	30¼	30½	— ¼
Chr 1.24	383	15⅛	14½	14⅝	—1
n .28	145	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Mf .52	2126	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Fn .10b	533	13	11¼	12½	+1⅛
Shd	226	6⅝	6	6	— ½
ALf	467	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ¼
bF1.12	113	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
rd .42	2631	59¼	56	58½	—2⅛
	109	24	23	23	—1
ras	2490	27½	25⅝	26½	—1
Ihr	202	22	23	23	
ins .60a	934	15⅞	14¼	14¼	—1⅜
act	339	16½	15½	16	+ ¼
Int	1985	3 13-16	3 3-16	3 9-16	+7-16
tor	1488	38⅝	34⅝	37⅞	+1⅝
Me	839	30¼	27½	27½	—2½
p 2.20	275	29⅞	29	29	— ¼
hwl .30	82	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
on	213	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ing1	354	34¾	32⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
sl 2.40	x253	28¼	26⅜	27	—1½
tr 2.40	6	51	49½	49½	—2½
r	754	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
op .16b	945	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1
le .10	447	11⅛	11	11	
c	422	24⅜	23¼	23½	
n	117	7	7	7	
lth 1.20	25	16	16	16	
lO	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Go .20	816	12	10½	11½	+1¼
Rg	1094	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅜
L .51e	2061	15⅛	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
Sd 3.27e	483	92	86	89	+2½
sB .96	4139	25⅝	24½	24½	—1⅛
P .40	247	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
to	1536	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16	
ro	87	22½	20½	22½	+2
h	475	1⅛	1	1 1-16	—1-16
nE .12	42	10¾	10	10	
Lo	133	7⅞	6½	6⅝	— ½
w .40a	40	8⅝	7¾	7¾	—1
ll	583	36¼	35½	35⅝	— ½
ds	13694	1⅛	½	1	
l un	313	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
w	933	9⅝	9	9½	— ¼
Sp	135	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
n t	1512	24⅝	22⅜	22⅝	—1⅜
E	1187	10½	9⅛	10	+ ⅜
.88	x337	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
oY	93	30½	30⅛	30½	
O .92a	128	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ½
st .28	138	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
d	260	6⅝	4⅝	4⅞	— ¼
Ch	140	6⅝	6½	6½	
I 1.52	114	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
n .28	396	10¼	9½	10	+ ½
ap .80	89	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
I	416	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
sh	88	13½	12⅝	13	— ½
	8	26½	26½	26½	
cn	397	29⅞	28⅝	29	— ⅛
ol	107	35¼	33⅝	34	—1⅛
s .48	23	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
l .20	73	9½	9¼	9½	
k	136	47¼	46⅝	47	+ ¼
lf .22	170	22½	22	22½	
	141	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
1.40	3	16	16	16	
BXDv g	366	8¼	6¾	8	+1
BairdCp1	x218	19¼	18	18	— ¼
BakerBr .24	42	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
BakerFe 1.80a	26	60½	60	60	
BaldwLy .70	94	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
BallyPkP	501	17¼	16½	16¾	— ½
BancOne 1.44b	113	24¼	23½	23½	—1¼
Bncohio 1.40b	271	17¾	17½	17¾	
BncpHawo .96	96	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ¾
BncshNJ 1b	x93	11	10	10	—1
BancWst 1.58	28	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+ ¼
BangHE 1.52r	29	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
BkBldE 1.69	35	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ¼
BkComp b	59	8⅝	8¼	8½	
BkDelw 2.48	32	21	21	21	
BkamRt 1.10e	x448	17	16⅛	16½	— ½
BkTrSC 1.28b	26	15½	15	15	— ½
Banta s.54	59	12½	12	12	— ¼
BarbrGc .80	234	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ½
Barden 1.10	x84	24¼	24	24	— ¾
BarrisC .12	444	6½	6¼	6½	
BartonB 2a	60	12	11½	12	
BasicES	553	5½	5¼	5½	
BasicRs g	10963	18⅝	14⅞	17⅞	+2⅞
BasstFr .80a	132	17⅝	17	17	— ½
BayBks 2.50	215	31½	28⅝	29½	—2
BayisMk .80	84	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
BaytyCp .20	52	20¼	19¾	19¾	—1
BayswRt	159	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
BearCrk .32	43	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—1
BeardOil .06	349	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
BeefBisn	410	5½	4½	5½	+1
Beehvint	287	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
Bekins .12	694	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
BenntPtl	2118	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
BentlyL	335	14½	14¼	14¼	
Berkley .20b	276	17	15⅞	17	+1¼
BetzLab 1.04	521	35⅞	34¼	34½	— ½
BevMgt .44	x149	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
BibbCo .60	x254	20½	16	19	+2
Billings	54	13	12	13	
Bio-Gas	3300	1 3-16	15-16	1¼	
BioRsp wt	633	2 7-16	1⅝	2⅛	+ ¼
BioRsp un	507	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+1⅛
BlomdRt	82	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Blomatr	42	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Biospher	28	7¼	6½	6½	— ¾
BirdSon 1.60	260	17½	17½	17½	
Bifco 2.18	x46	38	36½	36½	—1½
BlkHOIP 1.80	331	26	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅝
BlockDr .30	x33	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
BlueChip .24	31	22	20½	20½	—1½
BluidSp 1.20	105	19⅛	17½	17½	—1⅛
BlueOG g	407	35⅞	26½	35	+7½
Blyvoor 1.67e	2755	15⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
BoatBs 2	76	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
BobEvn .44	374	22⅝	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
Bohemia .44b	540	21⅛	20¼	21¼	+ ½
BokmRs h	73	17	16½	16½	— ½
Bolar s	69	14½	13⅞	14⅛	
Bomaine	75	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Bonanza	7183	3 15-16	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
BootheF 1e	204	16½	16¼	16½	
BostDig	131	31⅛	30½	30½	—1
BostonB 1.28a	x150	30½	22	30½	+7½
BradyEn	2843	7⅛	5⅞	6⅞	
BrasCp	182	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
Bralorn g.20e	348	24⅝	22½	24⅛	+1⅛
BrassCft .48	122	11⅛	10½	10½	—1⅛
Branco .72	318	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
BroadFn .44	124	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼
BrockEx	731	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
BrokHill .94r	2445	15⅞	14½	15⅞	+ ⅜
BrooksF .32	235	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
BrookS 1.40b	24	44½	43	44½	+1½
BrkwdHS .40	163	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
BrwTom 1	1626	49	44½	46⅝	—1½
Brunos .50	213	15⅞	14½	14½	— ⅞
Buckbee .28	793	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅞
BckeySL .40b	95	9	8⅝	9	
Buckeye .45e	97	22½	21⅛	21¼	—1¼
Buffets 2.86e	363	40	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
BidInv	190	2 9-16	2½	2½	—1-16
Bunnetn	388	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Burmh .03e	3547	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
BurnupS .16	1450	11½	9⅞	11½	+1⅛
BurtH	1454	6⅞	6 1-16	6⅞	+ ⅜
BMA 1.44	316	32	30⅜	30⅜	—1⅛
ButlerMf 1.20	159	24	23⅝	23⅝	
CBTCp 2.20	107	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—1
CFSCnt .34	x184	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
CPTCp	606	23⅝	22¼	22⅜	—1
CACI	140	14½	12⅞	14	
CoesrNJ	373	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
CoeNJ wt	73	7	6¼	7	+ ½
CoeNJ un	28	31	28	31	+3
Cofeters .60	233	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
ColFtBk 1.08b	86	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
ColMicr	425	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
ColWtSv 3.30	15	29½	29	29⅛	— ½
CallonPet	846	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1⅛
CambRov	139	14	12⅜	14	+1
Cammntr .72	x511	115½	110½	115½	+5
Canon	67	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
CapEngy	1163	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
CapInAir	52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CaribuE	8328	25-32	21-32	11-16	—3-32
Carolin g	1107	19½	18	18½	
Cascade 1a	11	40½	40½	40½	
CavnghC	1077	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
CedarPt 1.24b	135	34½	31¼	32¼	—2¼
CelinaFn .40	66	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cencor	60	5⅛	5	5⅛	
CenBcp 1.90b	43	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
CnBshSo .88	126	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
CenBkSy .40b	92	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
CnFldBk 1b	144	12¼	12	12	— ¼
CenMtRt .68	25	10¼	10	10	— ¼
CenNtBn .24	419	3¼	3 3-16	3 3-16	—1-16
CnPenNt 1.20	172	12	11½	11½	— ½
CnVtPS 1.84	125	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅞
Centran 2.40	162	25	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
CentyBk .40	x759	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
CentyOG	350	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
ChmpPrt .20	254	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
ChmpPd 1	62	23½	22⅞	23	
ChaprRs	121	16	14½	15¼	— ¾
CharRiv .42	48	34½	33½	33½	—1
ChrmSh .18	578	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
ChartHo 1.04	631	22½	22	22¼	— ¾
ChathMf .60	37	9½	9⅜	9½	
Chattm .40	77	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
ChkptSy	134	15¼	15	15	— ¼
CheezDv .10f	43	7¾	7¼	7½	— ¼
ChmLwn .06e	160	35½	34½	35½	+ ½
ChmNucl .05r	266	23	21	21¼	—1⅜
Chemed 2.08	70	36¾	34⅝	34⅝	—2
ChmLea 1.20	x40	36	34	34	—2
Chmeer .32	x222	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
CheryEl .12	187	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
ChiNwTr	282	20	18½	20	+1½
ChildWld	307	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Chittend 1b	57	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Chomer	160	34½	32½	32½	—2
Chubb 2.40	1789	34¼	32⅝	33¼	—1½
ChrDwt 1.60	53	29	29	29	
Chyron s	150	6⅝	6	6	— ½
Cindys	177	3⅛	2½	2½	— ¾
CinnFin 1.28b	88	33¼	32¼	32¼	—1
CircInc 1.30e	90	9⅛	7⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
CtzSoCp 1.16	x49	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
CtzSoGa .66e	x2611	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
CtzFSL .72	43	18½	18	18½	+ ½
CtzFid 1.60	194	24¾	23	23¾	—1
CtzUtA t	200	32½	31	31	—1¼
CtzUtB 2.74	x44	30½	29	29	—1½
CtyNtCp 1b	254	33⅛	31⅛	31¼	—1½
CtytrBcp 1	23	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
ClarkJL 1.30	45	28½	27½	28½	
ClevtRt .22e	692	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
ClowCp .40	248	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
CstldFla	134	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
CobeLab	535	26¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
CocaCol .44	120	14½	14	14	— ½
CocaMla .60	235	25	23	24	
CoeurDMt	430	25	22½	24½	+1½
Coherent	548	24¾	23½	23¾	—1
ColeCP .02e	407	10⅛	8⅝	10⅛	+1⅜
ColnBcp 1.80	33	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
ColLfAc .60	599	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
ColrTle s	439	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	— ⅛
ColNBsh 1.20	436	22⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
Combine 1.40	1913	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
ComcstA .16	x85	25	24⅝	25	— ¼
Comdial	1482	4⅛	3¼	4	+ ⅜
ComBsh 1.60	x85	20	19	19	—1
ComClt .88	338	33½	33	33½	+ ½
ComSwt	130	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
CmlShr .58a	x49	15	14½	14½	— ½
CmTrNJ 1.60	9	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
CwBkPa 2.32	6	32	32	32	
CwlNRs 1.88	22	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
CrawTel 1.30	23	17	17	17	
CmlndI .52	22	26⅛	25⅛	26½	+1⅛
CmpclVS	326	14	13⅛	13½	— ½
CpclVS wt	310	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
CpclVS un	46	21	19¾	20	—1
ComporS	1420	7-32	7-32	7-32	
CompCr .16	351	13½	13	13	— ⅝
Compus	456	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
CCTC	905	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
CmptAut .30	683	31½	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Compsv	264	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
CmpCm	885	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
CmpCon	335	29	25⅝	28½	+3
CmpDev	257	8¼	7⅜	7½	— ⅝
CmptNet	388	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
CmptPd t	164	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Comsrv	95	8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Comshre	673	19⅞	15⅞	19⅞	+2⅛
Comtech	518	18¼	9¾	18¼	+ ½
Conair	230	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Concept .04	87	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Conna .40	70	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
ConnEnr 2.40	54	19⅛	19½	19½	— ½
ConNBk 1.60	54	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
CnsCapR 2.28	165	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
CnsCinol g	283	16¼	14⅝	16	+1
ConFibr	7764	9	7⅞	8⅝	— ⅛
ConPap 3.60	146	61¼	59	59	—2¼
ConsDet g.16e	2	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
Context	326	3⅜	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
CtlBNor 1.84b	x83	25⅝	25	25	—1¼
ContCap 7.50c	23	21	20	20	—1
CntCurv	3056	47	40	46½	+6⅛
CtrlLasr .10t	99	18¼	17½	17½	—1
Conwed 1.20	90	23⅝	22	23½	+ ¼
Coors B.25	2508	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
Cordis	328	22½	21¼	22	+ ½
Cordyne	1271	1 1-16	1	1	—1-16
CntryCrdt .16r	129	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
Courier .60	142	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
CousnPr .10e	501	13½	12¼	12½	—1
CovngtBT	1971	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
CrodTer .76	124	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¾
CramExp	7934	1⅛	13-16	1 1-16	
Crawld s	210	16½	14¼	14⅝	—1¼
CrayRes	927	53	51	51¾	—1
CredoPt	8524	1½	⅞	1⅜	+3-16
Crestek t	63	9⅛	9	9	— ½
Cronus	163	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
CrosTre .80	1052	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
CrumpE .32	248	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
CullenFr 1.08b	139	25	25	25	
Cullinan	126	31	31	31	
Cullum 1b	147	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Cycltron	231	13⅛	11½	12¼	—1
DalcoPt h	707	8⅛	6¼	7⅛	+1½
DankrLb	114	7½	6¼	6½	—1
DantyM 1.80	114	31¼	30¼	30¼	—1
DartDg .13	351	8⅝	7⅛	8½	+ ⅝
Dashind	806	3	2⅞	3	
DataCrd .20	238	25½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
DtaDes .32	x519	22½	21	21½	—1⅛
DataPck	41	7½	7	7	— ½
Datamet t	x100	8½	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
Datarm t	64	33	31⅝	32½	— ½
Datascp	72	16½	16	16	— ½
Delafrn	480	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Datum	407	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
Dauphin 2.40	57	32	31½	31½	— ½
DavdMn g	275	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
DoylMol 1a	19	19	19	19	
DBeer .43e	5497	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
DeanFd .80	120	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
DeciaDat	648	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
DecisSys	384	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
DeklbAg .72	2073	37½	36¼	37¼	+ ½
DeLuxC 1.44	1154	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	—1
Denelcor	1332	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
DenisM g1.40	x431	45½	42⅝	45¼	+1⅛
DenvRE 1	151	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
Depndind .05e	134	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
DepGuar 1.50	3	23½	23¼	23½	
DetrexC 1.40	11	28½	28	28½	
DetBkC 1.80	106	22	21	21¼	—1⅛
DiagDat	348	20	18¼	18⅞	— ¼
DiaCrys 1.28	40	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
DialLog	112	18	17	18	+1
DinnrBel .44	55	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
DiscNY 10.40e	22	44½	44	44	— ½
DiscOil	2089	5 3-16	4⅝	4 7-16	— ⅜
DixnCru 1.28a	29	39¼	38⅝	39	— ¼
Docutel	654	12⅞	11½	12¼	+ ½
DolRes	2309	1 3-32	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-32
DollrGn .36	126	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
DomBsh 1	x248	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
Dgtalnd	164	3⅝	3½	3½	
DoylDB 1.28	108	36¼	25½	26¼	+ ½
Dranetz .05t	62	14	13½	14	
DrexlrT	286	23¼	21⅛	21½	—1¼
DrumFn .30	1013	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
DualLite .32	1149	16⅝	9⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
DuckAlc .40	26	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
Ducomn .60	11	20	19½	19½	— ½
DunesHt	18	16	15	15½	— ½
DunkinD .30	550	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Durhom 1.30	111	40½	37	37¼	—3
Durlron .48	632	17½	17⅛	17½	
DurrFill .26	255	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
DycoPet	666	26	22⅝	26	+3
Dynascn t	114	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Dynatch	102	18⅛	18	18⅛	
EHInt	152	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
ERCCp 1.40	4989	63	60¼	62	— ½
EarlyCal	706	7⅞	7	7	— ¼
EarthScl	287	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
EsDrief 1.77e	1135	28¼	26¼	27¼	+ ¼
Eastmet .90	785	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Eastovr	56	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
EconLab 1.04	1205	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅝
Edwdind	7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
ElPasEl 1.10	452	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
ElTrnSy	3821	19-32	17-32	9-16	
EleCath	29	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
EleNucl	151	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
ElecsnGe	47	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
ElizWW 1.76	38	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Emhrt wt	24	10½	9½	9½	—1
Emons .16	292	13¼	10	10½	—2
Emons pf1.19	39	13⅛	11½	11½	—1¼
EmpBnt 1	641	25½	24½	24½	—1
EmplCas 1.20	41	36	35	35	—1
EnrConD	19218	27-32	11-16	23-32	—1-32
EnrDev	775	17⅞	15½	16½	—1
EnrMin	2618	12⅞	10	10½	—2½
EnRsv	13710	16½	14⅛	16	— ⅛
EnrSrcs	207	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
EnrVent	617	17½	16¼	17½	+1¼
Envrdn h	359	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Epsco	96	15	14⅛	14½	— ¼
EqtBcp .76b	45	15½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Eqtlwa 1.32	46	20½	20	20	— ½
EqutSL 1	537	18⅞	16⅞	17⅛	—1¼
EqtOil .70	201	61	59	59½	
EvSuth	68	48½	46½	47½	—1¼
EversIJ .40	31	23	22½	23	+ ½
ExcelEn	1166	6⅜	5 11-16	6¼	+ ½
ExchBcp .60	267	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
ExecHs h	292	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
ExplrCo	1666	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
FSC	1581	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
FairLne .32	264	6½	5⅝	6½	
FairTLd .20	87	9½	9	9	— ⅝
FalcMn g3e	199	139½	114½	136	+20
Falstaff	1159	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
FarmFd 1	275	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
FarmBr .60	85	19	18	18	— ¾
FarmGp 1	1886	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
FarrCo .20	x124	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞	+ ⅝
FdScrw .72b	x36	11½	10½	11½	+1
FedIPP .97e	61	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Fidicor .24	278	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
FifeCp .16	88	13	11½	11⅝	—1½
FifthTh 2.50	22	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
FinlInd	17	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Finnien	144	18	18	18	— ½
FstMerc 1.60	123	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
FtAlaBk 1.40	161	21¼	20	20	—1¼
FtAmBk 1.20	50	13½	13½	13½	
FtAFin .50	250	25	23⅝	24½	+ ¼
FtATenn .64	90	9½	9⅛	9½	— ¼
FtArkBk .50b	36	10¼	10¼	10¼	
FtArtist	295	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
FtAtInta .88	336	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
FtBnAla .84a	67	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FtBkSys 2.24	x1330	37	34¾	34¾	—2¼
FtBkSC 1.20	16	19	18½	18¾	— ¼
FtBostn 1.75e	103	16½	15½	15½	—1
FtCarInv	70	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
FtColny .76	18	25	24½	24½	
FtCntRE 1.18e	707	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
FtDenvr	122	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
FIEmpS .25e	x131	12½	10⅞	10⅞	—1⅜
FlExecs	1525	13¼	10¾	12¼	+1½
FtExa pf.50	364	41	35½	40⅞	+5¼
FlFrwal .25	163	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
FlFlnVo .68	16	22	20	20	—2
FlFlaBks .36	x360	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
FtHawal 2.12	x119	26	25¼	25¼	—1
FlHoldng 2	24	34	33	34	+ ½
FtJerNt 1.40	x288	16⅞	14¾	16¼	+1½
FlKyNl 1.88	60	29¼	17½	28	—1¼
FlLncFn	138	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅜
FtMorin .30	776	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
FlMdBn 1.48	136	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
FstMd wt	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	
FstMtg	228	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅜	+1-16
FtNBcp 1.08	498	15¼	14½	14½	—1
FNtAlln 1.32	15	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FNtNJ 1.60	47	19	19	19	
FtNtCln 2.20	x70	25½	24⅝	25	— ¾
FtNMBk .84	28	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
FtOklBn .40b	434	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FtSLAsc .60	78	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—1
FtSecCp .86	246	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
FtTenNt .84	834	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
FtUnBcp 2.20	679	29¼	28½	28½	— ¾
FtUnCp .96	170	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
FtUtdBc 1.24	166	26½	24¼	24¼	—2¼
FtWnFin	628	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
FtWisMt	93	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Frstbncp 1.40b	29	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
FveStrEn	1738	3 7-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	— ¼
FlagBks .80	882	13½	12⅝	13	— ½
Flamein	177	9½	8⅝	8¾	— ½
Flexstl .60	98	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Flicker .70	x69	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
FloatPnt	358	16½	15¼	16½	
Florafx	470	4½	4	4½	+ ½
FlaCsB pf1	72	8⅞	8½	8½	— ½
FlaComl 1	161	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
FlaCypr .20e	229	3¼	3¼	3¼	
FlaGH 1.71e	249	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
FlaNFla .60	714	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Flurocb .20	194	18½	17	17	—1½
FdTown .16	168	22¼	22	22¼	
FthllGp .36	238	18⅛	18	18	— ½
ForeAm .60	x309	17½	15⅞	16⅜	—1½
ForestO .80a	x2488	40	33½	37¼	+2⅜
FrankEl .56	47	15⅛	15	15	— ½
FrosrMt 1.12	42	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
FredHer .24	87	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅝
FreeSG 4.22e	813	64½	60¼	63	+3
FremlEn	1494	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Fremont .50b	627	21⅞	20⅞	21½	— ¼
FreqSrc	312	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
FrostS .06e	132	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FrozFd .36	13	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
FullPh .24e	108	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
FullrHB .36	264	12½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
FultnNl .60	87	14	13⅛	13½	— ½
FurrCaf .60	4494	27⅞	24½	27⅞	+2⅞
GEICO .40	2955	12½	11	11⅞	— ⅞
GEICO pf.74	1770	24⅝	22	22⅞	—1½
GalaxyO	15477	18⅝	15¼	18½	+3
Gixy wt	4325	10	6⅞	10	+3
Gamex	527	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
GatwSol	268	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ¼
GatwyTr	21	8¾	8¾	8¾	
GnAutm	1476	18⅝	17½	18½	+ ¾
GAutPts .96	818	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ¾
GnBind .20	182	13⅞	12½	13¼	+ ¾
GnData s	154	17¾	17	17¼	— ¼
GnDevcs	409	5¾	5¼	5½	— ½
GnEngy .18	2938	18	15¾	17⅞	+1½
GnHelth .60	465	23¼	22	22½	+ ½
GnHydro	1233	2⅞	2½	2½	— ¼
GnOhSL .28	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
GnReins 3	1570	82	79½	79½	—2½
GnSemic .20	890	16⅛	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
GnShale 1b	56	15½	14½	14½	—1
GnTerm	152	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
GenesB .80a	35	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ½
GenRad .13	376	46	45	45	—1
Geores	229	6½	6	6¼	
GeoWash .11e	244	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
GoBdFib	67	15	13½	13½	
GilbrtA 1.60	383	21¼	19½	19½	—1¾
Gilford .24	x225	13¼	11½	11½	—1¾
Girard 2	x686	22	21¼	21¾	— ½
GlobeLI .40b	x426	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ½
Godfrey 1b	48	22	22	22	
GoldFld 2.89e	253	97¾	87¼	97	+8¾
GoldMed f	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
GoldCyc	324	12½	8⅞	11½	+2¼
GldSlFd .36b	34	15½	14½	14½	—1
Goldfd un	277	6½	5½	5½	—1
Gotaas	3403	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
GouldsP 1.04	93	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
GvtE wt	192	5	4½	4⅝	— ¼
GvtELf .44	226	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Graco .80	69	19	19	19	
Grantre .24	761	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
GraScan	818	28⅝	25½	27½	+2
GrayCS .30a	31	39	39	39	
GtAmMg	84	3	3	3	
GrtNatl	104	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
GtBayCs	256	28½	26⅞	27	—1½
GtJerBn 1.20	34	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
GreenM 1.32	46	11¼	11¼	11¼	
GroveFd	3205	3-16	5-32	5-32	
GuarFin .60	24	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
GuarNat .60	195	16⅞	16½	16½	
GlfEngy .20	x558	46¼	41	45	+4¼
GlfsBk	295	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
HLHPtr	3165	3 1-16	1 7-16	1⅞	+1-16
HahnEW .40	219	62½	61½	61½	
Hadson	505	33½	26½	33½	+7
Haemon	107	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1¼
HamiPt	287	47¼	45⅛	46⅝	+ ¼
HamIP pf1.95	6	15	15	15	
HamIInv	72	3	3	3	
HanvIns .52	448	33¼	31⅜	32	—1
HarkenO	887	14⅞	12½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Harleq g.56	189	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
HrpRow .72	127	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
HarpGp .38	124	34	32⅞	32⅞	—1¼
HartfNt 1.40	746	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
HrtfStm 2.20	45	32	29⅞	29⅞	—2½
Harwyn	144	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
HawkBn .80	191	12½	11½	11½	—1
HawthF .80	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
HazltLb .20	1124	16⅞	15⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
Hechner .12b	57	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
HelixTec	117	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅜
HendPet	1116	6½	4⅞	6½	+ ⅝
HendPt un	647	7	5⅞	6⅞	+ ½
HenrdF .80a	58	26¾	26¾	26¾	
HerllBn 1.28	176	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
HerllCm	253	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
Hexcel .52	356	31	29½	30	— ¾
HiTech	142	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
HiberCp 1b	71	23	22	23	—1
HickFar .44	189	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
HickFrn .12e	96	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
Higbee	114	10¼	9¼	9½	— ¾
HinesLm 1	57	19½	17	17½	—2
Hitachi .90e	146	40¾	39½	39½	—2¼
HiwdPk 1.20	x14	27	27	27	
HmeBen .96	67	18½	18½	18½	
HomePa	165	13¾	13	13	— ¾
HmstdF	42	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
HonInd .48	334	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
HookOrg 1.20	49	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
Hoover 1	1744	12½	11½	12⅛	— ⅛
HorizBn 1.20	111	13	12½	12½	— ½
HospTr 2.12	78	21½	19	19	—2½
HughSup .24	179	15½	14¾	15¼	— ¼
HuntMI .64	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
HntgBs 2	57	27½	26½	26½	—1
HyattInt	46	28	26	27½	+1½
Hyster 2a	394	47¾	45¾	45¾	—2
IMSInt .25	521	32	30½	31½	+ ¼
IdahoFn 1a	66	23½	22¼	23¼	— ¼
IdleWld .80	89	16½	15	16¼	+ ¾
Impell .40	553	30½	29½	29½	—1
IndSaS 1.80a	135	13	12½	12⅞	— ½
IndpBsh .64	77	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅜
IndLJAc 1.16	1074	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
IndnoNl .60	376	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
IdplWal 2.20	69	18½	17⅞	18½	
IndElHr	217	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
IndVal a 2.20	58	21	19	19	—2
vlInforx	316	1½	1½	1½	
Infrmics	875	18	16	17½	— ½
InfoIntl .16	457	13½	13	13¼	— ¼
Infralnd	100	8½	8	8	— ¼
InstLab .16	323	15½	14⅝	15	— ½
InlelCp	2131	71½	70½	71½	+ ½
IntlsIRs .20	29	18	10	18	
IntRglFn .30a	94	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Intercole t	57	13	12¼	13¼	— ¾
IntrcEnr 1	369	7¾	7	7	— ½
IntfcMec	99	9¼	9	9⅛	— ½
Interfnl 1.40	500	44¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
Intrmed	927	22½	21½	22¼	— ¼
IntmtEx	206	6	5½	5½	— ½
IntmtGs 1.40	148	14¼	14	14	— ½
InBkWsh .36	x705	12	11⅝	11⅝	
InBkWsA .36	x3389	10⅛	9⅞	10½	+ ½
IntBasic	89	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
IntClLab	57	8	7¾	8	
IntDalry	288	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅝
IntKingT .06	303	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
IntResh .32	46	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
IntRoyO .01e	182	4½	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
IntShphd	312	8⅝	6⅞	8⅝	+2⅜
IntTecR	569	2½	2	2½	+ ½
IntrPlp g1.40a	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
IntraclSy	137	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
Intersil .24	924	27¾	26½	26⅞	—1
InvInsCp .06e	x20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
IwaSoUl 2.38	154	22⅝	19¼	19⅞	—2⅝
IsrlInv 1.18	x24	24½	23	24½	+2
ItoYokd .26r		19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
IveyJB .76	62	20	19¼	19¼	— ¾
JLGInd .32	98	35	31⅞	35	+3½
JadePet	4314	2 3-16	1⅞	2	— ¼
JamWP h	28	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Jamsby .50	136	19	18⅞	18⅞	
Jaytex	1289	10	7¼	9⅞	+2⅜
Jeffersn .28	98	22½	21	21	—1½
JeffNLf .64	122	31	31	31	— ½
Jerrico .18	690	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅞
Jhirmck 1	246	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
JonIntcbl	471	4½	4½	4½	— ¾
Josephn .60	203	13	11¼	11¾	—1¼
JoslynM 1.48	x155	18	17	17	—1
Justin .60	516	14	13	13	—1
KOICp	511	2	1⅞	1 15-16	—1-16
KMSInd h	296	2¾	2¾	2¾	
KRMPet	348	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ¼
Kolvar	183	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ½
Koman .80	159	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
KmpAm .32	52	18¼	10¼	18¼	
KnCtyLf 2	89	59½	58½	58½	—1
KnSNtw .40	123	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Kayex s.05t	365	21	19	19¾	—1¼
Keba	1303	3 15-16	3⅝	3 15-16	+7-16
KeldnOil	209	18½	15½	18	+1½
KellySv 1.20	x97	44½	42½	43	—1½
Kempr s1.40	641	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ¼
KenllSy	218	18	9¼	9½	— ⅝
Kenngtn	157	20	17	17	—3
KentMre 1	117	25	24	24	—1
Kenton	6	21½	21½	21½	
KyCenLf .60	535	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1¼
Keuffel .80	38	22	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Kevex	121	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
KeyBks 1.20	145	13	12½	12½	— ½
KeyData	350	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅞
KeystFd .20b	94	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Kimball .80	166	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
KindCre .08	288	12⅞	12½	12¾	
KingInt	75	5½	5	5	— ½
KloofG 1.61e	1720	35¼	31⅞	34¼	+1½
KnapeV 1a	75	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Knudsn .68b	216	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
Kratos	458	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ¼
KroyInd .24	47	45½	44	44	—1½
Krueger .72	146	9½	9¼	9¼	
Kulicke .15t	648	27¾	27	27½	
KyotoCe .19r	5	29⅞	29	29⅛	—1
LDBCp	600	3¼	3	3¼	
LaZBoy .72	52	9¾	9½	9¾	
Lacona g	265	9¼	8¼	8¼	—1
LacldSil	65	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	—1
LamaTny .20	227	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
Lancast .72	108	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Lanceln 1.08	919	22¾	21¼	22¾	
LndBkFla .50	982	8½	7¾	8½	
LaneCo .92a	38	22¼	22	22¼	
Lawson .36	131	27	27	27	
Leasco	103	35½	32	32½	—3
LeisDyn .20	217	4½	3½	3⅝	— ¾
LevInCpt .10i	183	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
LewisEn	3509	4 1-16	3 9-16	3⅞	
LewisP .28b	76	10	9	9	—1
LibtyHo .20e	155	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
LibNl pf2.12	14	23¼	22	22	—1½
LibNtLf 1.20	1298	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
LifeInst	328	7	6	7	+ ¾
LtInvs .20	990	22	19⅞	21¼	— ⅞
LtdStor .08	447	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
LinBcst	403	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
Linc Lst2	295	22½	21¼	21¼	—1¼
LincLfe .68a	37	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
LincMtg	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
LincTT 1.32	135	18¾	18¼	18½	— ¼
Lindbrg .60	57	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
LiqdAr h1.40	x3	24	24	24	
Logetrn .20e	69	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
LongFib s	x142	38	35	36½	
LaOffEx	464	12¼	12¼	12¼	
LurlaS	294	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¾
MTMtg 1.60a	43	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
MCIC	4761	6⅛	5 15-16	6	— ⅛
MCI wt	360	4 3-16	4	4	—3-16
MCI pf2.64	589	36¼	34	34¼	—2¼
MCI pf1.80	535	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
MCMCp .16	154	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME:
International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

The Thai Farmers Bank, Limited
London Branch

US $20,000,000

Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit due 1983

County Bank Limited
Dresdner (South East Asia) Limited
Morgan Guaranty Pacific Limited
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Finance (Hong Kong) Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		N.Y.
Asarco	20	a	a	2	34½	b	b	54
Asarco	25	6	29	68	29½	a	a	54
Asarco	30	28	24¼	15	25	3	25½	54
Asarco	35	68	19½	4	20¼	2	21½	54
Asarco	40	155	14½	69	15¾	11	18¼	54
Asarco	45	361	9⅝	70	12¾	16	15	54
Asarco	50	758	5⅛	164	9⅝	58	12	54
Asarco	60	b	b	431	5⅛	101	7½	54
Beat F	18	6	5-16	58	1 3-16	a	a	19
Beat F	25	a	a	a	a	61	7-16	19
Chase	35	51	1 7-16	2	2 15-16	1	3¾	35⅝
Chase	40	635	1-16	6	1	10	1⅝	35⅝
CstlVal	25	3	24¼	a	a	b	b	28⅝
CstlVal	30	6	19½	a	a	b	b	28⅝
CstlVal	35	14	14⅝	7	15⅝	b	b	28⅝
Coastal	25	44	4⅛	49	6⅛	18	7⅝	28⅝
Coastal	30	b	b	232	3⅛	32	5¼	28⅝
Coastal	35	b	b	124	1½	20	3⅛	28⅝
Deere	30	2	3⅛	b	b	b	b	32⅞
Deere	35	124	¼	380	1 3-16	10	2	32⅞
Deere	40	220	1-16	12	7-16	a	a	32⅞
G Tel	25	10	1⅜	60	2¼	4	2½	26
G Tel	30	a	a	102	5-16	71	⅝	26
Gillet	20	5	1 13-16	a	a	17	3¼	21⅝
Gillet	25	13	1-16	10	13-16	3	1⅜	21⅝
Hercul	15	330	5⅝	a	a	b	b	21
Hercul	20	707	1⅛	187	2⅜	14	3	21
Hercul	25	661	1-16	204	13-16	6	1⅜	21
Natomas a	35	38	1-16	38	¾	a	a	44
Natomas	40	565	5	172	8¼	1	10⅛	44
Natomas p	40	248	½	38	2	a	a	44
Natomas	45	507	1½	105	5¼	38	7⅛	44
Natomas a	45	151	2⅛	39	4⅛	3	5	44
Pfizer	20	5	5⅝	a	a	b	b	36⅞
Pfizer	30	90	2¼	5	3⅜	1	5	36⅞
Pfizer	40	437	3-16	5	1⅛	12	2 7-16	36⅞
Pfizer	45	a	a	27	¾	38	1½	36⅞
Ph Mor	30	a	a	90	4½	a	a	33⅝
Ph Mor	35	70	⅜	13	1 11-16	10	2⅜	33⅝
Ph Mor	40	a	a	18	½	a	a	33⅝
St Cal	50	22	29⅝	a	a	a	a	79½
St Cal	60	155	19½	20	21	27	23¼	79½
St Cal	70	1118	9⅝	812	13¼	38	15½	79½
St Cal	80	b	b	1861	6⅜	46	9⅝	79½
		— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		
Aetna a	25	a	a	8	¼	b	b	31⅞
Aetna	30	172	3	45	4	a	a	31⅞
Aetna a	30	356	⅞	87	1½	27	1⅞	21⅞
Aetna	35	157	⅝	328	1 7-16	43	2¼	31⅞
Aetna a	35	487	3¾	24	4⅛	8	4⅛	31⅞
Aetna	40	31	⅛	44	½	a	a	31⅞
Aetna a	40	a	a	a	a	2	8⅝	31⅞
Am Cya	25	129	10⅜	11	11⅜	b	b	34⅞
Am Cya	30	2053	6¾	421	8⅛	18	9½	34⅞
Am Cya	35	5339	3⅛	851	5¾	189	6¾	34⅞
Am Cya	40	b	b	575	3⅜	570	4⅜	34⅞
Am Exp	25	5	3¼	a	a	b	b	28
Am Exp	30	12	⅜	39	1⅜	a	a	20
Am Exp	30	10	⅛	2	⅜	a	a	28
Am Hom	25	60	1 1-16	22	2	25	2⅜	24¾
Am Hom	30	30	1-16	1	½	106	⅜	24¾
Burrgh	60	53	14	16	16	b	b	72⅞
Burrgh	70	192	6	50	8¾	a	a	72⅞
Burrgh	80	242	1⅛	56	4½	11	6¾	72⅞
Burrgh	90	79	5-16	16	1⅜	11	3	72⅞
C Tel	15	25	¼	a	a	20	1	13¾
Dig Eq	50	94	25½	a	a	b	b	75⅝
Dig Eq	60	94	15½	3	19⅛	a	a	75⅝
Dig Eq	70	258	8	4	11	a	a	75⅝
Dig Eq	80	511	2 9-16	90	6	7	8	75½
Disney	35	1	8⅝	1	9⅝	b	b	43⅝
Disney	40	97	4¾	50	6⅜	a	a	43⅝
Disney	45	229	1½	33	3⅜	15	4⅞	43⅝
Disney	50	36	7-16	23	1 9-16	5	2½	43⅝
du Pnt	30	90	4¼	2	5¾	70	6⅜	38
du Pnt	40	312	1⅜	15	3	2	4⅛	38
du Pnt	45	72	5-16	151	1⅜	21	2⅛	38
Fst Ch	10	5	2	45	3¼	55	3¾	12⅝

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Fst Ch	15	23	¼	35	13-16	45	1⅜	12⅝
Goodyr	10	7	2⅜	13	2¾	a	a	12⅝
Goodyr	15	37	⅛	61	½	14	11-16	12⅝
Greyhd	15	142	2 15-16	58	3⅜	85	3¾	17¾
Greyhd	20	294	½	104	1 3-16	100	1 13-16	17¾
Gulf O	25	70	26	b	b	b	b	50⅝
Gulf O	30	131	20¾	12	21	a	a	50⅝
Gulf O	35	238	16	94	16⅞	24	17⅞	50⅝
Gulf O	40	174	11¼	224	13¼	210	14⅝	50⅝
Gulf O	45	417	7⅝	370	10	2	11⅝	50⅝
Gulf O	50	2390	4⅜	491	7¼	317	8⅝	50⅝
H F C	15	a	a	a	a	3	2⅜	16¼
H F C	20	12	⅛	12	⅜	a	a	16¼
Lilly	50	38	4⅜	7	5⅛	4	7½	53
Lilly	60	95	½	19	2	100	2	53
Merrll	15	a	a	26	8⅞	b	b	23½
Merrll	20	155	4⅛	108	5⅛	40	6	23½
Merrll	25	858	1¼	411	2⅝	202	3½	23½
MesaPt	40	a	a	1	30½	b	b	70⅝
MesaPt	45	25	25	15	26½	b	b	70⅝
MesaPt p	45	10	1-16	6	7-16	b	b	70⅝
MesaPt	50	233	21½	97	23	5	24½	70⅝
MesaPt a	50	215	⅛	45	9-16	32	⅞	70⅝
MesaPt	60	1022	12⅞	196	16	14	10	70⅝
MesaPt p	60	550	1½	116	2⅜	38	3½	70⅝
MesaPt	70	1298	5⅜	215	9½	179	12	70⅝
MesaPt a	70	483	4¼	67	5⅛	14	6½	70⅝
MesaP a	70	18	37½	3	39½	b	b	70⅝
MesaP a	80	141	28⅝	b	b	b	b	70⅝
MesaP a a	90	1	⅛	b	b	b	b	70⅝
Motrla	40	20	16½	a	a	b	b	56¼
Motrla	50	10	7	5	9	a	a	56¼
Motrla	60	65	1⅜	1	3½	1	5⅜	56¼
Phelps	25	a	a	10	17⅞	b	b	42⅝
Phelps	30	a	a	6	13½	1	14⅛	42⅝
Phelps	35	4	7⅝	45	10	a	a	42⅝
Phelps	40	79	4⅜	34	7	3	8	42⅝
Phelps	45	60	2¼	41	4⅜	31	5⅝	42⅝
Phelps	50	210	15-16	17	2⅝	15	4	42⅝
Pitney	20	5	13⅝	a	a	b	b	33¾
Pitney	25	5	8¾	a	a	b	b	33¾
Pitney	30	25	4¼	52	5⅛	5	5⅛	33¾
Pitney	35	90	1½	a	a	5	3⅛	33¾
Proc G	70	5	3¼	a	a	a	a	71¼
Proc G	80	3	¼	10	1¼	a	a	71¼
Rite A	20	1	3	b	b	b	b	22⅝
T R W	40	37	5½	6	6⅜	a	a	44½
T R W	45	128	2	84	3¼	a	a	44½
T R W	50	13	⅜	39	2⅛	1	3⅛	44½
Tandy	20	1	17⅜	a	a	b	b	36¾
Tandy	25	26	12	20	12⅝	b	b	36¾
Tandy	30	817	7⅛	142	8½	24	9	36¾
Tandy	35	1211	3⅛	364	5	70	6	36¾
Texaco	25	124	15¾	11	17⅛	a	a	40⅝
Texaco	30	455	11	86	12¼	52	13¼	40⅝
Texaco	35	979	7	323	8⅛	98	9⅝	40⅝
Texaco	40	2155	3⅞	702	6	587	7⅛	40⅝
U Carb	35	3	7	a	a	b	b	40⅝
U Carb	40	45	2	38	4½	3	5½	40⅝
U Carb	45	169	¾	98	2⅛	32	3⅛	40⅝
U Carb	50	49	⅛	15	⅞	22	1⅝	40⅝
U S St	15	a	a	2	5	a	a	19⅝
U S St	20	98	1	33	1 13-16	19	2 9-16	19⅝
U S St	25	154	½	69	⅜	67	1 1-16	19⅝
Wrn Lm	15	5	4⅞	a	a	b	b	19½
Wrn Lm	20	15	15-16	13	2	15	2⅜	19½
Wrn Lm	25	100	⅛	1	⅜	23	1⅛	19½
Westng	15	a	a	5	8⅝	b	b	23¼
Westng	20	38	3⅜	67	4½	12	5¼	23¼
Westng p	20	196	5-16	78	11-16	150	1⅛	23¼
Westng	25	383	⅜	709	2	30	2 9-16	23¼
Westng a	25	252	3 5-16	32	2 13-16	20	3¼	23¼
Westng	30	12	3-16	179	⅝	25	1½	23¼
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A M F	10	a	a	a	a	2	4⅞	13¾
A M F	15	62	½	12	⅝	11	1 5-16	13¾
A M F	20	24	1-16	11	3-16	3	5-16	13¾
A S A	25	2	24½	a	a	b	b	49⅝
A S A	30	21	20⅝	a	a	b	b	49⅝

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
A S A p	30	4	3-16	10	⅜	b	b	49⅝
A S A	35	55	15¾	2	17	b	b	49⅝
A S A p	35	39	⅜	25	13-16	b	b	49⅝
A S A	40	88	11⅜	2	14	18	14⅝	49⅝
A S A p	40	263	1 11-16	109	1⅞	15	2 7-16	49⅝
A S A	45	133	5¾	67	10½	5	11½	49⅝
A S A p	45	330	2⅜	33	3⅛	27	4⅝	49⅝
A S A	50	633	5¼	70	7⅝	60	8⅝	49⅝
A S A p	50	279	4⅜	29	6	36	6⅝	49⅝
Avnet	20	18	10½	a	a	b	b	30⅝
Avnet	25	125	6¼	10	7⅛	a	a	30⅝
Avnet	30	88	2 15-16	10	6⅛	a	a	30⅝
Avnet	35	155	1½	a	a	a	a	30⅝
Bally	25	328	5	46	6½	50	7¾	27⅝
Bally	30	908	2½	293	4⅛	182	5⅜	27⅝
Bally	35	965	1 1-16	404	2 7-16	138	3½	27⅝
Bally	40	909	½	487	1 7-16	b	b	27⅝
Bally	45	263	¼	b	b	b	b	27⅝
Caterp	50	4	4⅛	a	a	a	a	53¾
Caterp	60	11	7-16	190	1¼	a	a	53¾
Con Ed	20	71	1 13-16	3	1⅞	25	2⅜	21¼
Con Ed	25	30	⅛	69	¼	58	7-16	21¼
Dr Pep	10	80	2	4	3⅛	19	4	12⅝
Dr Pep	15	520	⅜	42	1⅛	52	1 13-16	12⅝
Dr Pep	20	40	⅛	38	½	80	⅜	12⅝
El Pas	20	24	7⅛	37	8¼	b	b	26⅛
El Pas	25	589	4	61	4⅝	34	5⅝	24½
El Pas	30	562	1 11-16	277	2 15-16	70	3⅝	26⅛
Grace	30	a	a	4	12⅝	b	b	41⅞
Grace	35	a	a	38	8½	b	b	41⅞
Grace	40	116	3⅝	40	5½	a	a	41⅞
Grace	45	44	1⅞	a	a	1	4¼	41⅞
LaPac	19⅝	1	8¼	a	a	b	b	26⅞
LaPac	24⅝	12	3¾	6	4⅜	b	b	26⅞
LaPac	29⅝	13	1⅛	1	2¼	b	b	26⅞
La Pac	25	54	3	a	a	11	5⅛	26⅞
La Pac	30	33	1	3	2¼	a	a	26⅞
La Pac	35	a	a	a	a	1	1 15-16	26⅞
MGIC	20	23	4	21	5¼	2	6	23
MGIC	25	325	2	54	3⅛	12	4	23
MGIC	30	444	13-16	140	1 13-16	38	2¼	23
MGIC	35	50	5-16	b	b	b	b	23
N Dist	25	102	5¾	a	a	a	a	29
N Dist	30	244	2½	40	3⅝	a	a	29
N Dist	35	222	13-16	36	1⅜	20	2⅜	29
N Semi	25	240	12⅝	a	a	b	b	36¾
N Semi	30	15	8⅝	a	a	b	b	36¾
N Semi	35	104	5	1	6⅜	a	a	36¾
N Semi	40	18	2 9-16	6	4⅛	11	4	36¾
N Semi	45	10	1	3	2⅛	23	3⅛	36¾
Nort S	15	0	7-16	560	⅞	15	1⅜	13⅝
Nort S	20	a	a	19	⅛	b	b	13⅝
Penney	25	15	9-16	10	1 3-16	10	1⅜	31⅞
PhilPt	35	13	19½	b	b	b	b	53¾
PhilPt	40	a	a	6	16½	b	b	53¾
PhilPt	45	2	10⅛	12	11¾	b	b	53¾
PhilPt	50	106	7	73	9⅛	b	b	53¾
PhilPt	55	309	4½	316	6⅜	5	8	53¾
PhilPt	60	200	2½	44	4½	2	5⅛	53¾
PhilPt	70	161	9-16	25	2	5	3⅛	53¾
Searle	15	a	a	10	8⅛	b	b	22½
Searle	20	126	4	17	4⅜	a	a	22½
Searle	25	396	1⅜	94	2⅜	99	3¼	22½
SimPat	10	151	½	19	⅜	79	1 3-16	8⅝
SimPat	15	12	1-16	a	a	a	a	8⅝
Sterlg	15	18	5¼	2	5¾	1	5⅞	20
Sterlg	20	1384	1⅛	337	2½	37	3	20
Tennco	35	76	6⅞	17	8	b	b	40⅝
Tennco	40	400	3½	214	5⅜	4	6¼	40⅝
Tennco	45	700	1⅛	67	3⅛	19	4	40⅝
Tennco	50	265	½	40	1½	79	2¼	40⅝
Tiger	20	15	2¼	3	3⅜	4	4½	21¾
Tiger	25	58	11-16	9	1½	a	a	21¾
Tosco	25	40	5¼	13	6⅜	30	0	28
Tosco	30	113	2 11-16	18	4⅛	9	5½	28
Tosco	35	66	1	54	2¼	47	3⅜	28
Zenith	10	212	11-16	122	1⅛	68	1 9-16	9¼
Zenith	15	7	1-16	a	a	14	⅜	9¼

Total volume 75,245. Open interest. a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds
(average prices)

Arbed 6¾-87	85.18
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	89.35
Australien 5¾-89	78¾
Brasilien 7¾-84	91.80
Brasilien 6¾-85	84½
C C C E 7-89	90½
C N T 7¼-83	95½
C F P 8½-85	97.00
C F P 6½-84	90¼
C N P 6-87	82.00
Euratom 5¾-87	80¼
E I B 6¾-84	92¾
E I B 6-89	85½
Eurofima 8-83	99.00
Eurofima 6½-88	90.00
Europarat 7-83	94.00
Europarat 6¼-87	85½
E W G 7¼-83	97½
Finnland 7-87	96¾
Forsmarks 5¾-90	82¾
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	84.60
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	92¼
I A D 7-87	87½
I A D 6¼-88	83½
I C I 7½-87	91¾
I C I 6¾-87	88.00
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	82.00
Kingd of Denm 5¼-84	86.00
Kobe 6½-87	85¼
Kopenhagen 7½-86	94¼
Montreal 7-87	83¾
Neuseeland 7½-86	95.18
Neuseeland 7-87	92¼
Neuseeland 5¼-86	81.00
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	83½
Norpipe 6-89	79½
Norsea Gas 7-89	85.00
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	85½
Oesterreich 6¾-85	92.30
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	91¼
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84½
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	85.65
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	-
Sanko Steamship 7-84	93½
Schweden 6-89	81¼
Voest 6¾-89	88¼
Weltbank 6¾-87	92.00
Weltbank 8-82	99.00
Weltbank 6½-85	86.00
Weltbank 5¾-90	78½

Units of Account DM Basis

Acaba 7-93	78½	80.00
Apel 9½-85	98.00	99½
Bass Charr. 9½-85	78.00	79½
Cofiroute 9-89	94½	96.00
Cop City 7-93	76.00	77½
Cop City 8¼-91	87½	89.00
Cop City 8¾-86	92½	94.00
Cop City 9¼-85	96.00	97.4
C.C.A. 8¾-91	92.00	93½
C.C.A. 9¼-85	96.00	97.4
Cop Tel 9½-85	97.00	98.4
Enso 9¼-84	97.00	98½
Funen Tel 9-84	96½	98.00
G.I.S. 9¾-83	97½	99.00
Gothenburg 9⅞-89	94½	96.00
Helsinki 10-83	99.00	100½
Iceland 8½-88	91½	93.00
Iceland 9¼-83	97.00	98½
Iceland 9¼-86	96.00	97½
Iceland 10-94	100.00	-
Imatran 8½-87	92.00	93½
Imatran 9¾-85	97½	99.00
Ind M Bk 7-93	78.00	79½
Ind M Bk 9½-83	97.00	98½
Ireland 9¼-82	97.00	98½
Ireland 9¾-84	98½	100.00
K.L.I. 7½-93	82.00	83½
Manitoba 9¼-85	97.00	98½
M Bk Denmark 9-91	92.00	93½
Oslo 8⅞-92	92½	94.00
Oslo 9¼-85	96.00	97½
Oslo 10-87	98.00	99½
Pechiney 8¾-89	91½	93.00
Quebec Prov. 9¼-94	92.00	93½
S.D.R. 7-93	79½	81.00
S.D.R. 8½-94	90.00	91½
S.D.R. 9¼-85	96.00	97½
S.D.R. 9½-87	96½	98.00
Sief 8¼-89	85.00	86½
Swed State 9¼-85	97.00	98½

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	86½	87.00
Ford 9¼-83	87¼	87¾
GMAC 9¼-83	80¼	88¾
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	93.00	93.40
Manitoba 9¼-85	88.00	90.00
Royal Canada 9½-88	83.00	83½
Raynat 9½-80	96.00	96½
Texasgulf 10-86	82¾	83¼
Toronto Dominion 9-82	90¾	91¼
Union Carbide 9¾-86	86.00	86½

European Currency Units

Brasil 8-84	96.00	97½
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	95.00	96½
Interfrigo 7½-86	95.00	96½
Iscor 9¼-80	98½	-
S. Africa 8-86	95.00	96½

For trading in DM

French Francs

Air France 11-84	96¼	97¼
ECSC 10-82	94¼	95¼
Euratom 9¾-87	79¼	80¼
Finland 11-84	94¾	95¾
Finland 11½-89	94.00	95.00
EIB 9¾-88	78.00	79.00
GdF 11-84	90.00	91.00
Norway 9¼-84	89¼	90¼
Peugeot 9¾-87	79½	80½
Renault 9¾-85	83½	84½
St. Gobain 9¾-86	82½	83½
Total Oil 9⅝-87	81.00	82.00

Guilders

ABN 8¼-84	92.00	92¾
Amro Bk 7-83	87¾	88¾
Australia 8-83	92¾	93¾
E.I.B. 8-84	88¾	89¾
Mees Hope 7¾-82	91¼	92¼
Mexico 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	90¾	91¾
NMB 8¼-84	91.00	92.00
New Zealand 6¾-84	84¾	85¾
Norway 8¼-84 I	92.00	93.00
Norway 8¼-84 II	92.00	93.00
Norway 6½-83	89¾	90½
Austria 9¼-82	97.00	97¾
OKB 6½-85	82½	83½
Philips 7¾-81	94.00	95.00
SNCF 9-81	96.00	97.00
Thyssen 8½-82	94.00	95.00

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	83.00	85.00
Burmah 7-87	76.00	-
Cons. Eur 7-87	75.00	77.00
Denmark 6¾-87	74.00	76.00
ECSC 7-88	71.00	-
EIB 7-86	86¾	87¾
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	70.00	72.00
I.F.Finland 7-87	75.00	77.00
ISE 6½-87	70.00	72.00
Oslo 6¾-87	76.00	78.00
Reed 6¾-87	70.00	72.00

Kredietlux Indices
(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

	Feb.15	Feb. 29
UC 17	128.887	128.280
UC 9	89.648	86.280
DM	94.82	92.35
FF	100.538	99.20
F Lux	103.018	102.560

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 29, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.953	4.444	110.02 *	46.965 *	0.2382	—	6.777 *	115.25 *	35.295 *
Brussels (a)	28.805	65.5575	16.231	6.9275	3.505 *	14.762	—	17.02	5.2115
Frankfurt	1.7768	4.007	—	42.76 *	2.165 x	91.07 *	6.165 *	104.45 *	32.15 *
London (b)	2.2733	—	4.038	9.4425	1,865.00	4.4355	65.40	3.852	12.535
Milan	820.80	1,871.05	463.25	197.72	—	421.07	28.537	485.25	148.93
New York	—	2.259	0.5616	0.23399	0.1214 *	0.51303	0.03466	0.58394	0.1812
Paris	4.16125	9.456	234.33 *	—	5.0565 x	213.07 *	14.441 *	245.23 *	75.31 *
Zurich	1.49325	3.85215	95.52085 *	40.7704 *	0.2062	86.83335 *	5.80135 *	—	30.45715 *
ECU	1.41191	0.620621	2.50332	5.86296	1,159.18	2.75323	40.6207	2.39037	7.79375

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0338	Belgian fin. franc	29.535	2.08325	Irish £	0.48	0.0787	Schilling	12.70
0.8718	Canadian $	1.147	0.0252	Israeli £	39.545	0.4686	Singapore $	2.17865
0.1813	Danish krone	5.513	2.7445	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3643	0.2374	Swedish krona	4.212
N.A.	Escudo	N.A.	0.2036	Norw. krone	4.9105	0.2671	U.A.E. dirham	3.7435
0.2662	Fin. mark	3.7556	0.0148	Peseta	67.17	0.0039	Yen	251.30
0.2027	Hong Kong $	4.9325	0.2969	Saudi riyal	3.3675			

£ Sterling: 1.09425 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

ITO-YOKADO CO., LTD.

6% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES
DUE AUGUST 31, 1992
5½% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES
DUE AUGUST 31, 1993

Pursuant to Section 3.04(1) of the Company's Indentures dated as of June 15, 1977 and July 1, 1978, respectively, relating to the above-mentioned Debentures, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. The Company has made a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of February 29, 1980 in Japan at the rate of 1 new share for each 10 shares held.

2. Accordingly, the conversion prices at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company have been adjusted effective as of March 1, 1980, Japan Time, from Yen 1,304.8 per share of Common Stock to Yen 1,186.2 per share of Common Stock for the 6% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1992 and from Yen 1,329.6 per share of Common Stock to Yen 1,208.7 per share of Common Stock for the 5½% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1993.

ITO-YOKADO CO., LTD.
By: The Bank of Tokyo
Trust Company
as Trustee

Dated: March 3, 1980

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MFYInd .20	73	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
MGFOil .11r	3449	26½	22½	22⅝	—3⅝
MSIDat .40	257	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅜
MTSSy .20	137	36	33⅝	33¾	—2¼
McDmid .90	63	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
MadsGE 1.64	x121	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
MagmaE	167	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
MagmP	952	25	23½	24½	+ ½
MagnCH	73	31	28½	30	+1½
Magnet .03r	22	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
MairRt	469	3	2¾	2⅞	
Malikrt 1.20	x820	30½	29¾	29¾	— ¾
Manitw .60a	x190	21½	20	20	—1½
ManMay	354	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
MfBkLA s	93	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	
MfrsNat 2.20	x91	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
MfgData .20	480	33½	31¼	33¼	+1⅝
Marcus .20b	47	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
MarinCp 1.68	146	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	—1
MarPet 2.27	x34	37½	35½	35½	—2
Marion s.20	1408	22½	21¼	21⅝	— ⅝
MarkPd	837	16¼	14¾	14¾	—1½
Marshll 1.54	x39	21½	20¾	21	+ ¼
MrldNat .88	360	16¼	15	15	—1¼
Mathlco .20	26	9½	9½	9½	
MathApl	22	18½	17½	17½	—1
MaulLP .50	11	27	27	27	
MayPet	5155	33	25⅛	29⅜	+3⅜
MaynOil	1067	20	18¼	18¾	— ¼
McCorm .52a	2276	26	24¼	24¾	—1⅛
McFarlE	658	16¼	15¾	15⅞	
McQuay .70	233	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
McRaeOil 1	137	47½	46½	47½	
MedGen	160	3¼	3	3¼	
Medcom	104	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Medford 1	55	47	43	44	—3
MellonN 1.84	675	26¾	24⅝	24¾	—2
Mentor	112	4¼	4	4	— ¼
MercBcp 2.32	75	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
MercBk 1.08	226	11¾	11½	11⅜	
MerchNt 1.40	x19	27¼	26½	24½	—1
MerryCo .20b	56	11	10¼	10½	— ½
MeyerF .56	2061	26⅛	21⅞	22⅝	—3⅝
MichNtl 1.20	79	17	16⅝	16⅝	
MicroMk	353	19½	17⅞	19⅜	+1½
Micrdyn .05i	220	27	25½	27	+1
Microf	995	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
MicrPw	46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
MidAmDr	22650	9-16	⅜	9-16	+ ½
MdldBcp 1.32	1	14½	14	14	— ½
MdldCap	203	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
MidlRes	2264	2 1-16	1 13-16	2	—1-16
MidlBks 2.36	180	28½	26½	26½	—2
MdlBk 2pf2	45	20¼	18¾	18¾	—1¾
Midnite .29e	373	5½	4⅝	5⅜	+ ½
MidwDis .52	293	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
MillHer .60	x515	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1
Millipr .24	797	34½	33	33	—1½
MineSaf 1.84	x38	76	75	75	—1
MnrRs .14e	5150	8 5-16	8⅛	8 5-16	+1-16
MnrEng	175	18	16½	17	—1
MinICS	522	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
MinnFab .20	95	5	4⅞	5	
Minnetk	158	17¼	15½	15½	—1⅜
MissVIG 1.28	63	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
MrSteak .88	x194	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Mitsui .52e	36	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
MobiCom	187	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
ModM wt	38	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
ModuCpt	1515	12	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
Molex .09	61	41½	41	41	— ⅛
MonCap 1.28	983	17⅝	16½	16⅝	—1
MontCol .12	44	6¼	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
ManuE	425	4 13-16	4⅝	4⅝	
ManuCp 1	391	22¼	21	21⅛	—1⅛
MonPr un	1658	2¼	1½	2	— ¼
MoonyB	16	10¼	9⅝	9¾	— ½
MooreC a1.64	x799	31⅜	29⅞	31⅜	+1
MoorePd .72	38	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—1
MorFlo .01	46	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Moraga	556	9	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅞
MoranB .12b	x1054	34⅛	29⅝	34	+1½
Morsnln .22b	1925	12⅝	11¼	11½	— ¾
MtgInvW	34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MHEW	1092	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
Mosinee .26	280	8	8	8	
MotClub .10	x353	3½	2⅞	3	— ½
MtnBks 1.28b	x71	28	25¾	25¾	—2¼
MtnSIRs	3897	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞	
Moxa	1067	12½	11	12⅝	+1⅛
Moxie .18	37	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Mutfl s.54	384	19½	17⅛	18⅛	—1¼
Myersln .40	71	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
MylanLb	141	10¾	10¾	10¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NBI	379	37	34	37	+1
NJB	100	5½	5¼	5½	
NNCp 2	x531	35¼	33⅜	33⅜	—2
NPEngy	497	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
NargCp 2b	4	25	25	25	
NAviUnd .74	x42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
NtCntFn 1.48b	01	19	18	18	—1
NtCtyCp 2.75	926	38½	35¾	35¾	—2¾
NCmNJ 2.40	8	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ¼
NtCptSy s.24	95	18⅜	17¼	17½	— ⅜
NtDataC	384	14⅝	12¾	13	—1⅜
NDtaCp .28	1109	18⅛	16½	18⅛	+1⅝
NLamsn	116	9	8¼	8¾	+ ½
NLfeFla .32b	306	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
NMicrsn	359	7¼	6¼	7	— ¼
NOldL .36	372	15¼	15	15	— ¼
NOlySafr	756	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-32
NtRyUtil	494	3	2½	2½	— ½
NResLfe .60e	28	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
NStuMk	1083	6⅝	6	6⅝	
NatUtil 1.44	60	19½	18½	19	— ½
NtValve 2.50	13	56½	56	56	— ½
NtWnLf	216	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Natwide .66	x37	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
NwldRE .56e	99	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
NautilFd .50e	139	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
NelsnTh .28	125	13⅝	11⅞	13¼	+1⅜
Neutrog .25	84	32½	31	32½	+1½
NevNBc 1	x22	11½	10½	10½	—1
NevadSL .70	113	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
NewAFd I	54	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1
NBrunSc	91	11⅜	10⅝	11½	+ ¼
NEnMer 1.80	199	22⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—2¼
NHovWt 3.78	7	82	78	82	+6½
NJNtCp 2.30	66	18¾	17¼	17¼	—1½
NJNGas 1.52	61	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅜
NewpEl	462	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
NewpPh	671	9½	9	9	— ½
NIckOG	832	31	29¼	29¼	—1⅜
Nicolet .24	554	27½	25⅝	25⅝	—1¾
Nicolet wt	123	18½	17½	17½	— ⅞
NielsnA .88	551	29⅝	28⅛	28⅜	—1
NielsnB .88	837	29	28½	28½	— ½
NippnEl .51e	24	39¾	39½	39½	—1
NbleAf s.14	1995	40⅜	38½	40⅜	+1
Noland .40	203	9⅝	9	9	— ½
NordRes 1	293	19	17¾	19	
Nordstr .36	x444	17½	16	16¼	— ¾
Norstan 1	134	11½	11½	11½	
NABiol	338	5	4½	4⅝	— ¼
NoAflInd	302	6¼	6	6¼	
NCarSL .39e	138	9¼	9¼	9¼	
NoCarGs 1.20	x137	15⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—2⅛
NoEOI un4.17e	41	89	89	89	
Nrthair a	1127	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
NoestBcp 2b	84	19½	19½	19½	
NoStBcp 1	129	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
NoTrust 2.20	203	32½	32	32	— ½
NwtNGs 1.84	964	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
NwtFin .60	215	10⅝	9½	9½	— ⅞
NwtNlL 1 1.25	330	30⅝	28	28	—2¾
NwstPS 1.80	203	14½	12⅞	13⅛	—1⅜
NovaPet	11428	1 13-16	1⅛	1⅞	+3-16
Nowsco g.48	183	53½	48½	53½	+5
Noxell .88	233	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
NuclDyn	1076	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
NuclMed	430	8⅝	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
NuclMet	171	34	23	23	—1
NuclPh	244	6½	6	6⅛	— ¼
Nucorp .05e	4392	17	10¾	17	+5½
Nucrp wt	593	11½	7⅛	11½	+3⅜
OakbrkC .32	117	13⅜	13	13	— ½
OceanA un	147	4	3⅞	4	
OceanDr 1.50	970	107½	103	107½	+5
OceanOil	69	49½	47½	49	+1
Oceaneer	3207	8⅝	7⅜	8½	+ ¼
OcnExp h	523	8½	7½	8½	+ ¼
OceanInt	834	10¼	8¾	9⅜	+1
OffsLog .48	x421	21	20	20¾	+ ⅜
OgilvyM 1.20	181	23½	22¾	23	— ½
OglbyN 2.40	x42	49	46	46	—3
OhioCas 1.76	x983	34½	33½	33¾	—1⅛
OhFerro .25e	x139	10	9⅝	9⅝	
OilCtyPt	202	8½	7¼	8¼	— ¼
OilInit	6919	1	⅞	⅞	—3-16
Oilgear 1.20	26	20	19½	19½	
Oiltech	1950	3⅛	2⅜	3	+ ¼
OklaOil	360	13¼	8	12⅜	+4⅜
OldKent 1b	80	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
OldNIB .84b	100	20	19	20	
OldRep .92	511	17	15	16	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OldStone 1.92	70	21	19½	19½	—1½
Olix Ind	136	11⅝	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅞
Olsten .20	x235	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
OlympB .90a	x295	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ½
OlymGs	231	6½	6	6⅜	— ⅛
OmahNI 1.60	x26	21	20½	21	
OmegOp .20	129	9	8¾	8¾	— ¾
OmniSpe	625	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
OpticCL	156	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
OpticRd	34	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Orbanco .72	177	16¾	16	16	— ⅜
OregMet	368	25¾	24¼	24⅝	—1¼
OregPC 1.40	13	59	58½	58½	— ½
OrionRh	230	11	10	10¾	+ ½
Orrox	1360	9	6⅝	9	+2⅝
Oshman .20	42	11	10¾	11	
OsrowP	291	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
OtterTP 2.20	187	18¼	17¾	17½	— ¾
OwensM .52	32	13	13	13	
OxfrdEx	1448	2⅛	1⅞	2	
Oxoc	2149	9½	8¼	8¼	—1¼
PARSys	103	14¼	14	14	
PBAInc .80	x66	14½	14½	14½	
PCAInt .40	462	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
PETX	614	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
PRECp	193	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
PVOInt .80	3	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
PabstB .40	7498	16	12⅛	15¼	+3
Paccar 1.80a	85	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
Pacesetr .20	130	13¾	13	13¼	— ½
PaceFin .84	x70	10¼	9½	9¾	— ½
PacerTec	485	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
PacCHI .15e	166	9½	9	9½	+ ½
PcCstPr	285	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
PcGaR 1.50b	219	18¾	18	18	— ¾
PacGdUr	1577	4⅝	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
PacilRes .60b	x80	15¾	15	15½	— ⅛
PacRes pf2	x180	21	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅝
PacStdLf	541	5¼	4½	4⅝	— ½
PalateO	3260	1⅞	1 7-16	1 7-16	—7-16
PakaCp .52	586	16¼	15	15	—1¼
PalmSL	121	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ¼
PanABsh .44	x183	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
PandkPr .30e	276	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	
ParkOh 1.10	x169	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
PauleyP	505	30¼	26½	26¾	— ⅝
PayLDg .40	80	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
PayNPk .60b	525	12¼	12½	12⅝	— ½
PayNSv .86	516	23½	22⅞	23	— ¼
PaylsCs .15	x1743	13⅝	12	13	— ⅜
Peavey T	470	19⅝	18	19	+ ⅜
PeninRs	1452	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+1
PennPac	3058	4 9-16	3 15-16	4 3-16	— ⅜
PennVa 2.40a	32	84	83½	84	
PenaEnt 1.60	x86	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
Pentair .00	631	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅝
Pntair pf2.06	86	21	20	21	+1
PeoBkSe .88	98	16	15½	16	
PerryDr .28	55	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
PetInd	598	6	5⅝	5½	— ⅜
PetDv	2195	10⅛	8⅝	9	—1
PETCD	357	32¼	31	31½	
Petrolil 1.08	276	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ¼
Pettibon .60	x228	23⅝	23	23	— ¾
PhilaNat 2.64	x281	28⅝	27¼	27¼	—1½
PhilGla .76e	236	10	9½	9½	— ⅝
PhnxRs	1392	29¾	28⅞	29	
PhysioCt	495	34½	33½	34	— ½
PicNSav	632	23	21½	21½	—1½
PiccCafe .44	363	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
Pier39 h	7	6½	6½	6½	
Pinehrst	569	9⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
Pinkrtn 2.18	94	39	38	38	—1
PionrGp .20	x156	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
PionHIB .84	1291	31½	20¾	21¼	+ ½
PionStd .20	42	21½	21⅛	21½	
PittNtCp 2.80	442	40½	38	38	—2½
Plenum 1.20	190	24	20¼	23¾	+3½
PopShop a	80	1 9-14	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
PortoSy	64	18⅜	18	18⅜	
PosiSeal .10	446	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½
Possis	96	5	4½	4½	— ½
Powellind	646	3½	3¼	3½	+ ½
PwrRes	350	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
PrecMet .57e	916	14¼	12¾	13⅞	+1
PrecCst .20	392	22	20½	22	+ ⅝
PfdRisk .50	107	18½	18½	18½	
PremEn un	830	13½	11¼	11½	—2
PremRs I	x1596	6⅝	5¼	6½	+ ¾
PresGM 2.97e	817	44¾	41	43¾	+1½
PrsSteyn 1.83e	948	40	36	39¾	+2½
PresOil	163	9¾	8⅞	9¾	+ ⅝
PrestnT .68	116	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Preway 1.20b	269	24¾	23¾	23¾	—1
Pritronx	329	24	21¾	22¼	—1¾
ProScan	6129	2 3-16	1⅞	1⅞	—3-16
PrgsvCp .40	218	27	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅞
PropTr .48a	173	8	8	8	
PropCp .20	135	11½	10½	11½	+ ¼
ProLfe .76	144	21¼	19¼	19¼	—2
ProvLfA 1.48	x109	40	38½	38½	—1½
ProvNat 2.25	202	23¾	21¼	21¼	—2
PrdFSL .72	57	11¼	10½	10½	— ¾
PubcoCp	300	1¾	1½	1½	
PbSvNC 1.24	102	11¼	11¼	11¼	
PbSdNB 1.32	x16	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
PulasFr .50	56	8¾	8¼	8¾	
PureCycl	454	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Puracy un	182	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
PuritBen .40	605	17½	17	17⅜	+1¼
PutDInc 1.48a	5	17¾	17	17	— ⅜
PulDCap	29	12¼	12	12¼	
PyramOil	1247	11½	8¾	10⅜	+1⅝
QI Corp	80	6⅝	5⅜	6⅛	— ½
Quadrex .24	123	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
QuakrCh .44	373	23	18¼	19½	—3½
QualCre	139	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
Quotron	316	30½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
RAI s	172	11¼	10¼	11	— ¼
RLI Cp.44b	12	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
RPM Inc.30	503	9¼	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅜
RSR Cp.15r	62	8⅝	8	8	— ¾
RadiaSy .10e	370	12½	11	12½	+ ¾
Radiofon	109	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
RagenPr t	199	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
RainrBn 1.24	835	22½	21⅛	21⅛	—1¼
Rampart	409	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Ramtek	200	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Randinfo	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
RangAir .24b	24	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
RankO .25e	x454	5 3-32	4 15-16	5 3-32	+3-32
Rapidata .13	175	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Raychm .36	497	58½	55½	55½	—3
Raymnd 1	50	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
Raypak	180	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
RIMla 1.65e	258	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅝
Redcor	23	17	17	17	
RedknLb .32	358	12	11	11⅛	— ⅜
ReevCm	186	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
RefacTD .14e	70	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
RegcyEl .78	467	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
RelbInv .32	164	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
RlbInv pf1.87	49	23¼	22½	22½	— ¾
RelUniv 1.06	228	23	20½	20¾	—2¼
RpAir 81wt	33	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
RepAuto .32	215	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
RepNLfe .78	3300	33¼	19⅞	27	+1½
Reshind	306	15½	12½	15	+1¼
ResvOM	126	36	33	33½	—2½
PaulRln 1.32	x80	18	9¾	10	
RevRey 1.08	292	30½	28	30	— ⅜
Rhodes .20	366	3 5-16	3 1-16	2⅛	— ⅛
RichTC .20e	594	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
RichTC pf2.50	97	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
RichTC un.20e	39	40¼	40¼	40¼	
RiggsBk 2.80	137	36¼	36	36	
RivalMf .80	642	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
RivrsdGp	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
RoadEx 1	957	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
RobbMy 2.08	x80	62	57½	61	+2½
RobtPor .40	x92	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
RobNat s	x86	22	21½	22	
Rockcor	1116	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
RckMIG .48	166	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
RollBH 1.24	57	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ¾
RoperIn 1	30	16	15½	15½	— ½
Rouse .40	1463	18⅛	18	18⅛	
RovocCp	408	5	4½	5	
Royster .40	916	16⅜	16¼	14¼	— ½
RubyM	1000	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	— ⅛
RusStov .90	806	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
Ryanins .12	43	20	19½	19½	— ½
RykofSE .40	80	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Ryland .17e	200	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
RyncoSc	37	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
SCISys	366	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅜
SRICp 1	34	21½	19½	19½	—1⅞
STSC	103	10½	10¼	10½	
Safecrd	84	14	13½	13½	— ½
Safeco 1.80	911	24¼	24	24¼	
SafKleen .32	70	35½	34½	34½	— ⅛
StHelGd 3.01a	1031	43	38	41½	+2¾
StJude	91	34	33½	34	
StPaul 2	1900	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
SandTec	308	3⅝	2⅞	3¼	
StAntlRt 2.60	136	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
SvnhFd 1.40	174	18	16½	17	—1
SavWay .10	313	17⅝	16½	16⅛	—1½
SavWay wi	5	12½	12½	12½	
SchaakE	66	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Scherer .24	357	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
SchimA .50a	45	14¼	14	14	— ¾
ScleCmp .30	173	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Scope .40	190	17	15½	15⅝	—1¼
Scottia h	477	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
ScrippH 2.80a	3	64	64	64	
Scrptm s	395	9⅝	8¼	9⅛	+1
SecALfe .78		17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ¼
SecBcp 1.40	44	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ½
SecLfGa .72	39	12⅝	12½	12¼	— ½
SeibelsB .80	87	18⅜	18	18	
Semicon	52	12	11½	11½	— ⅝
SeaOil	1311	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
Sensor .11e	678	27⅛	26½	26⅝	—1
SvcMer .14	1957	11	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅝
Svcmst s.84	476	26⅝	25	26⅜	+1⅛
Servico	1622	10⅛	8	10⅛	+1⅜
ShMed s.28	1043	16½	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅝
Shawmt 2.40	275	40½	39½	39¾	— ⅜
Sheldahl	805	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	— ⅜
Shoneys .24	328	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
ShopGo .40	49	13	13	13	— ½
Shosmt .04e	39	8½	8	8	
SierrRsh .20	x229	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅞
SigmaAl .60	88	42⅝	40	40	—3
SigmaCp	318	16⅝	15	16⅛	+1½
Sigmor .80	154	27	26	26	—1
Siliconx .10e	642	22½	19¾	22	+2⅝
SlyKing	3260	7⅝	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
Simpsin .80	x262	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
SmithFd	313	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Socialy 1.32	137	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
SolrMir	2810	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Solarn	922	1⅝	1 3-16	1⅝	+3-16
SolidStS	945	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1
SolidStT	449	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
SolidPh	308	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
SonocoP 1.30a	29	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ½
SonomVI	170	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
SorgPrt	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
SrceCap 2.40	x586	19⅛	17¼	18	—1⅛
SrceC pf2.40	x118	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
SrcePer .23e	13	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
SoCarNt 1.20b	65	17½	17½	17½	
SoBnAla .92	79	12½	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
SthnNat 1.20	5	23	23	23	
SthdFn s.52	x470	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
SwBkVls .28b	72	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
SwFctrs .05	232	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices February 29, 1980

	Bid	Ask
Acorn F	24.43	NL
ADV	13.01	NL
Afuture	14.02	NL
AIM Funds		
CvYld	12.05	12.89
Edson	12.61	NL
HiYld	9.16	9.73
Alpha F	13.88	NL
A BirthT	12.52	13.68
American Funds		
A Bal	7.99	8.73
Amcp	12.04	13.16
A Mutl	11.29	12.34
An Gth	8.00	8.74
Bond	11.97	13.08
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.46	8.15
Grwth	10.57	11.55
Incom	7.32	8.00
ICA	8.53	9.32
N Pers	7.71	8.43
Wsh Mt	7.07	7.73
Amer General		
Cap Bd	6.60	7.21
Entrp	9.61	10.50
HI Yld	9.64	10.34
Mun B	10.75	19.69
Resrv	1.00	NL
Ventr	17.72	19.37
Cmstk	10.72	11.72
Fd Am	9.32	18.79
Harbr	10.69	11.68
Pace	21.12	23.08
Provld	3.52	3.80
A GthFd.	9.84	10.61
A Herltg	2.86	NL
A Ins&Ind	5.07	5.54
A Invest	9.87	NL
A Invlnc	12.48	NL
A NtGth	3.73	4.08
AmOpEq	unavail	
Amway	7.73	8.29
Axe Houghton		
Fnd B	7.67	8.34
Incom	4.01	4.36
Stock	7.49	8.19
BLCGT	15.30	16.72
Babs Inc	1.40	NL
Babs Inv	11.04	NL
Beac Gth	10.71	NL
Beac Hill	18.12	NL
Berger Group		
100 Fd	11.35	NL
101 Fd	9.75	NL
Bost Fnd	9.14	9.99
Bull & Bear Gp		
Capm	9.74	NL
CapIt S	10.60	NL
Golcnd	14.34	NL
Calvin Bullock		
Bullck	14.38	15.72
Candn	9.79	18.70
Divid	2.75	3.01
Month	10.51	11.49
NI WS	9.03	9.87
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnl Shs	10.43	11.25
Ch HiYd	9.93	10.65
Chart Fd	19.07	20.84
Chase Gr Bos		
Fund	7.86	8.59
Front	6.20	6.78
Share	8.05	8.80
Specl	9.12	9.90
Chp Dir	16.89	NL
Chem Fd	8.48	9.27
Colonial Funds		
Sen Sec	7.28	7.96
Fund	10.29	11.25
Grwth	6.59	7.20
Incom	6.68	7.30
Optn	10.56	11.54
Tax Mg	12.83	14.02
Colu Gth	19.78	NL
Cwlth AB	1.09	1.18
Cwlth CD	1.52	1.64
Comp Bd	8.41	9.26
Comp Fd	8.61	9.26
Concord	18.98	NL
Connecticut Genl		
Fund	12.44	13.45
Incom	6.32	6.83
Mun Bd	7.81	8.44
Cons Inv	11.13	11.50
Constel G	15.22	NL
Cont Mut	7.17	NL
Ctry Cap	13.12	14.10
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
Dlylncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group		
Decat	13.45	14.70
Delaw	12.22	13.36
Delch	7.66	8.37
Tx Fre	7.41	7.76
Delta	6.65	7.27
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	2.92	NL
DodCx Bl	22.06	NL
DodCx St	18.38	NL
Drex Bur	12.95	NL
Dreyfus Grp		
Dreyf	13.67	14.94
Levge	21.74	23.76
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	10.77	NL
Spl Inc	7.23	NL
Tax Ex	12.12	NL
Third C	24.35	NL
Eagl Gth	9.78	10.69
Eaton & Howard		
Balan	7.82	8.43
Cash	1.00	NL
Fours	8.88	NL
Grwth	14.05	15.15
Incom	4.58	4.94
Specl	10.37	11.18
Stock	10.37	11.10
Elfun Tr	17.43	
Elfun Tx	8.16	

	Bid	Ask
Evrgrn	29.19	NL
Fairfld	12.70	13.88
Frm BG	12.43	13.58
Federated Funds		
Am Ldr	8.09	8.65
HI Icm	11.61	12.42
Mny M	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	12.92	13.82
Tx Fre	9.52	NL
US Gvt	7.28	NL
Fidelity Group		
Agres	unavail	
Bond	unavail	
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	unavail	
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	unavail	
Eq Inc	unavail	
Magel	unavail	
Mun Bd	unavail	
Fidel	unavail	
Gvt Sec	unavail	
HI Yld	unavail	
Lt Mun	unavail	
Puritn	unavail	
Salem	unavail	
Thrift	unavail	
Trend	unavail	
Financial Prog		
Dyna	7.67	NL
Indust	5.41	NL
Incom	8.99	NL
Fst Investors		
Bnd Ap	13.36	14.40
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	7.73	8.45
Grwth	9.68	10.58
Incom	6.83	7.46
Optn	6.77	7.30
Stock	7.28	7.96
Tax Ex	9.25	9.97
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	18.59	NL
Fnd Gth	4.62	5.05
Founders Group		
Grwth	6.63	NL
Incom	13.60	NL
Mutal	8.78	9.60
Specl	16.39	NL
Franklin Group		
AGE	3.53	3.81
Brown	4.67	5.04
DNTC	11.46	12.36
Grwth	6.42	6.92
Utils	3.86	4.16
Incom	1.95	2.10
US Gov	7.47	8.05
Capit	9.38	18.11
Equit	5.08	5.48
La Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	unavail	
Funds Inc		
Cmrce	8.47	NL
Currnt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	10.97	11.25
Pilot	9.01	NL
GTPac	11.12	NL
Gate Op	15.17	NL
GE S&S	30.01	NL
Gen Sec	11.64	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	26.96	NL
Hamilton		
F HDA	4.49	5.13
Grwth	9.76	10.67
Incom	7.42	NL
Hart Gth	23.92	NL
Hart Lev	17.41	NL
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	10.14	19.61
INA HiY	9.35	10.03
ISI Group		
Grwth	6.89	7.53
Incom	3.83	4.19
Trst Sh	10.74	11.74
TrPa Sh	2.89	
Industry	6.63	NL
Itcap HY	13.07	13.83
Itcap LA	1.00	NL
Int Invst	32.84	35.89
Inv Guid	12.12	NL
Inv Indic	1.45	
Inv Bos	11.58	12.49
Investors Group		
IDS Bd	4.45	4.61
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	8.73	9.48
IDS HiY	4.11	4.28
IDS NO	7.19	7.81
Mutl	8.88	9.65
Prog	3.77	4.10
Tax Ex	3.71	3.87
Stock	20.06	21.81
Select	7.08	7.62
Var Py	7.79	8.46
Inv Resh	6.46	7.06
Istel	29.96	30.89
Ivy Fd	unavail	
JP Grth	11.77	12.79
Janus	25.14	NL
John Hancock		
Bond	unavail	
Cash	1.00	NL
Grwth	8.44	9.39
Balan	unavail	
Tax Ex	10.61	11.53
Jhn Cap	23.77	NL
Jhn Csh	1.00	NL
Kemper Funds		
Incom	8.24	8.77
Grow	10.82	11.83
HI Yld	9.23	9.90
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	8.39	8.81
Optn	13.09	14.31
Summ	14.18	17.60
Tech	11.21	12.25
Tot Rt	11.00	12.02
Keystone Funds		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	14.60	15.25
Cus B2	16.66	18.21
Cus B4	7.06	7.72
Cus K1	7.07	7.73
Cus K2	5.85	6.39
Cus S1	19.01	20.78
Cus S3	9.72	10.62
Cus S4	7.46	8.15
Interni	4.00	6.37

	Bid	Ask
Lexington Grp		
Cp Ldr	12.78	14.07
Grow	10.93	11.95
Incom	8.18	NL
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Resh	17.22	18.82
Life Ins	10.56	11.54
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles		
Capit	15.05	NL
Mut	13.57	NL
Lord Abbett		
Affiltd	8.55	9.22
Bnd db	9.07	9.91
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Dev Gl	14.56	15.91
Incom	2.73	2.95
Lutheran Bro		
Fund	10.81	11.81
Incom	7.78	8.50
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	7.47	8.16
US Gov	7.77	8.49
Massachusett Co		
Freed	8.89	9.72
Indep	11.55	12.62
Mass	11.59	12.67
Incm	11.59	12.67
Mass Financl		
MIT	11.75	12.57
MIG	10.87	11.72
MID	13.44	14.49
MCD	14.81	15.97
MFD	19.56	21.09
MFB	11.69	12.60
MMB	7.90	8.29
MFH	unavail	
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	19.60	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	11.59	12.07
Capit	16.89	17.59
Equ Bd	8.78	9.15
Gvt Fd	1.00	NL
Inst Fd	1.00	NL
HI Inc	7.98	8.31
Muni	7.79	8.11
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	10.86	11.31
Mid AM	5.96	6.51
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	10.18	11.13
MSB Fd	16.45	NL
Mut Ben	9.14	9.99
MIF Fd	7.73	8.36
MIF Gth	4.92	5.32
Mutual of Omaha		
Amer	10.09	10.57
Grwth	4.42	4.80
Incom	8.27	8.99
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Tx Fre	11.29	12.27
Mut Shr	42.25	NL
Nat Avia	34.22	NL
Nat Ind	14.59	NL
Nat Securities		
Balan	9.40	10.13
Bond	3.51	3.78
Divid	4.84	5.22
Grwth	6.40	6.90
Prefd	5.90	8.36
Incom	5.64	6.08
La Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	9.57	10.32
Tax Ex	9.34	9.94
NELife Fund		
Equit	18.36	19.96
Grwth	12.47	13.55
Incom	10.34	11.24
Ret Eq	18.45	20.05
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm		
Enrgy	21.01	NL
Guard	33.52	NL
Lbrty	3.98	NL
Manhl	3.61	NL
Partn	16.70	NL
Schus	13.20	NL
New Wld	12.38	NL
Newt Gt	15.90	NL
Newt Inc	7.44	NL
Nichola	14.43	NL
Nomura	7.99	8.59
Noreast	10.91	NL
NY Vent	17.74	19.39
Nuveen	unavail	
Omega	15.84	15.98
One Wm	16.44	NL
Oppenheimer Fd		
Oppen	9.13	9.98
HI Yld	18.85	20.21
Inc.Bos	7.39	8.08
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	22.11	24.16
Specl	17.60	19.23
Tx Frs	7.72	NL
AIM	17.42	19.04
Time	12.36	13.53
OTC Sec	24.44	26.57
Param M	10.32	11.28
Penn Sq	7.56	NL
Penn Mu	6.05	NL
Philo	9.71	10.61
Phoe Cap	10.45	11.42
Phoen Fd	9.10	10.03
Pilgrim Grp		
Pilg Fd	14.36	15.48
Mag C	4.04	4.36
Mag In	7.36	7.94
Pioneer Fund		
Fund	17.94	19.61
II Inc	10.69	11.68
Plan Inv	15.63	NL
Pllgrth	13.76	15.04
Plltrnd	12.78	13.97
Price Funds		
Grwth	11.80	NL
Incom	9.08	NL
N Era	18.88	NL
N Horiz	12.85	NL
Prime	10.00	NL
Tx Fre	8.79	NL
Pro Fund	8.34	NL
Pro Inc	8.16	NL
Pru SIP	12.39	13.54
Putnam Funds		
Conv	unavail	
Dly Dv	1.00	NL

	Bid	Ask
Int Eq	unavail	
Georg	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
HI Yld	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Invest	unavail	
Optn	unavail	
Tax Ex	unavail	
Vista	unavail	
Voyag	unavail	
Rainbw	2.30	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	7.05	NL
Safec Eqt	10.76	11.76
Safec Gth	14.73	16.10
StP Cap	11.88	12.64
StP Gth	11.81	12.56
Scudder Funds		
Csh Inv	1.00	NL
Com St	12.98	NL
Incom	10.86	NL
Intl Fd	17.24	NL
Man R	9.94	NL
MMB	8.10	NL
Specl	40.12	NL
Security Funds		
Bond	8.05	8.28
Equty	6.07	6.63
Invest	9.03	9.87
Ultra	14.99	16.38
Selected Funds		
Am Shs	6.91	NL
Spl Shs	15.44	NL
Sentinel Group		
Apex	3.48	3.80
Balan	7.24	7.91
Com S	12.42	13.57
Grwth	10.84	11.85
Sequoia	22.44	NL
Sentry	18.05	19.62
Shearson Funds		
Appre	31.77	34.72
Incom	16.63	10.17
Invest	13.74	15.02
ShearDv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gl	13.06	NL
Sherm D	7.84	NL
Sigma Funds		
Capit	12.63	13.80
Invest	10.78	11.78
Trust	8.79	9.61
Vent	10.59	11.57
SB Eqty	13.31	14.01
SB I&Gr	14.30	15.05
SoGen In	14.70	15.39
Sw Invs	8.89	9.61
Swinlnc	4.38	4.74
Sover In	13.09	13.70
State Bond Grp		
Com St	5.13	5.61
Divers	5.13	5.61
Progrs	5.88	6.43
SlFrm Gt	8.98	NL
SlFrm Bl	11.55	NL
St Street	59.54	59.90
Steadman Funds		
Am Ind	3.21	NL
Assoc	.93	NL
Invest	1.44	NL
Ocean	9.10	NL
Stein Roe Fds		
Balan	unavail	
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Cap Op	unavail	
Stock	unavail	
Strat Gth	19.60	NL
Survey	13.36	14.60
Tax Mgd	17.07	18.66
Templ Gl	6.93	7.57
Templ W	15.41	16.84
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	8.32	9.04
Trns Inv	0.13	0.84
Trav Eq	15.62	17.07
Tudr Hd	8.36	NL
TwnC Gt	9.13	NL
TwnC Sel	11.76	NL
USAA Gt	9.40	NL
USAA Inc	9.24	NL
Unf Accu	4.72	NL
Unif Mut	9.48	NL
Unl Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp		
Broad	11.59	12.50
Nat Inv	7.70	8.39
U Cap	18.61	20.06
Un Inc	10.55	11.37
United Funds		
Accm	7.77	8.43
Bond	5.05	5.52
Con Gr	10.80	11.00
Con Inc	9.27	10.13
HI Inc	13.20	14.43
Incom	9.08	9.92
Muni	7.34	7.65
Scien	8.36	9.14
Vang	8.47	9.26
Utd Svcs	6.47	NL
Value Line Fd		
Cash	1.00	NL
Fund	13.85	14.21
Incom	6.73	6.90
Lev Gl	15.54	15.94
Spl Sit	8.99	9.22
Vance Sanders		
Incom	10.42	11.39
Invest	7.13	7.79
Comm	7.60	8.31
Specl	13.78	15.05
Vanguard Group		
Explr	19.49	NL
Fl Idx	15.57	NL
Ivest	10.32	NL
Morg	9.20	NL
W HIYd	10.02	NL
W Shrt	14.78	NL
W Itrm	11.80	NL
W Long	10.79	NL
Welsl	10.43	NL
Welln	9.32	NL
West IG	7.22	NL
Wst HY	8.84	NL
Wh MM	1.80	NL
Wndsr	9.75	NL
Varied	unavail	
WallSt G	8.10	8.94
Wein Eq	34.82	NL
Wisc Inc	3.56	NL
Wood Struthers		
deVeg	41.99	NL
Neuw	10.76	NL
Pine	11.84	NL

ToledMn	666	10⅛	9⅛
ToledTr 2b	17	28¾	28½
TomlsOil 1	901	20⅛	19⅛
TomlD wt	413	14⅝	14
TomlO unt	17	35	34
Topaz 1	177	16¼	16
TereRoy	137	55	52
Towle s	608	19⅛	17⅛
Towle pf	4	17	17
Toyota .46r	19	32⅛	31⅛
TransOil	436	16	15⅛
TransEx	498	18⅛	16
Trnsnt	818	3	2½
TrnsplLf	172	15⅝	15⅛
Tri-Am .84	337	6⅛	6⅛
TriChem .52	182	10⅛	9⅛
TriadSy	618	25⅛	23
TricoPd 1a	x39	41	38½
TroyGld g	1530	18	8⅝
TrusJois .30	268	22⅛	21⅛
TrBkGa 1.80	74	30½	29½
TuckDrl	138	17⅛	16⅛
TwinCty .80	x97	12⅛	11⅛
TyronHy .80	309	23	21½
TysonFd .16	x149	17	16⅛
UAColu .25	71	53	50½
USPRI .85e	79	7⅝	7⅝
UTLCo	154	4⅛	4⅛
Unicapt 1.12	783	13¼	12¾
UnifInc	287	6⅝	5⅜
Unimed	45	17	16½
UnionLf .43	246	16	14½
UnMetf .05e	17	12¼	12
UnPlntrs .40	x254	11⅛	11⅛
UnSplCp 1.28	x50	16	16
UnTrBcp 1.42	111	15	14
Unishp	801	3⅝	3½
UnitDE	767	38	20¾
UAThtrs .48	273	40½	38½
UnBnAz 1.08	63	26¾	24½
UnBnAz wi	11	20½	18¾
UBkNY 1.70b	154	19½	19¼
UBkCol 1.58	691	30⅛	28⅜
UnCblTv .18i	632	28½	25¾
UCarBsh 1	43	13¼	13¼
UFIrCas .90		25¼	25¼
UnHearn a	1074	10⅛	9
UIntRsh .02e	114	10	9½
UIntRs un	15	20½	19½
UnMcGil .25	24	14¼	14¼
UnMoBn 1b	8	20¼	20
UPetrach	2765	3⅜	3¼
UPresLf 1	32	11⅛	11⅛
UnSvcLf .80	1341	15⅝	15½
USBcp 1b	1115	22¾	22⅛
USEnr	254	30½	29⅛
USSugr 3	x143	78	68
USSurg	956	30½	29⅛
USTrck 1.20a	x235	16¼	15⅛
USTrst 1.90	374	21⅛	20⅛
UnTelcm	133	18	17
UVaBsh 1.60	158	25½	25
UnivPat	240	15⅛	15
UnivRE .94e	98	10½	10½
VaalRe 5.17e	938	71	67
ValiAsc	33	13	12½
Valten	107	13¼	13¼
ValBkAr 1.40	x1253	28	27⅛
ValyLab	114	15	14½
Valmnt .20e	26	15	14
ValtecCp	1371	31⅛	27⅝
Valtekin	160	9⅛	9
VanDus .40	78	13½	13⅛
VanDyk	39	7⅛	7⅛
VanShak .40	120	7⅝	7⅝
VandrEn I	3182	12½	12
Varcolnt .16	518	41⅛	37½
Varlen .40	82	15⅛	14⅝
Velcro g.70	202	9¼	8⅝
Verbatm	192	17	15⅛
VermtRsh .20I	263	29	28½
Vicon I	66	13⅛	13
VictroSI .10	2829	15	13⅛
VideoCp I	201	6⅝	5⅝
VaIntSp	568	31½	26⅜
VaNBsh 1.04	671	13⅛	13⅛
VisaExp	1176	4 1-16	3⅛
VisulSci	201	8⅛	8
Vitram .10r	98	12	11⅛
VolInfo	375	28⅞	27
VintCop	145	5⅛	5⅛
VulcPk g.14	80	13¼	12
WD40 Col.60	76	38⅛	36
Wabash .10e	563	6⅝	6⅜
WarnEB 1.20	137	23⅝	23
WshEnr 1.40	392	17⅛	16⅛
WashSci .07e	205	5⅛	5
WatrAsc .14	342	33¼	33
WausPp .48	134	32¼	30
Wavetk	144	15⅛	15
Weingrt	3	11⅛	10⅛
Weisfld .52e	33	14⅛	14⅛
WeikG 1.89e	1537	17⅛	15⅛
Wendys .40	3028	11	9⅛
Wesper .10	220	11½	10⅛
WstDref 7.27e	420	83⅛	79½
WestCo .44	80	14⅛	14
WstctPt a	2008	32¼	26⅝
WnCasS 1.60	x162	35⅛	34⅛
WDeep 1.24e	1130	44⅜	41½
WnDigtl	938	4⅝	4
WnGeor .60	359	20½	19⅛
WHold 4.51e	526	69	65
WMarEl f	225	17	16¼
WnMls .20e	12	3⅜	3⅜
WnOllSh	226	7⅜	7⅜
WsmPfd	803	4⅝	4⅝
WmorC	638	38	24
Westpl	43	4½	4½
Wstwind	8907	⅛	⅛
Weltrou .70b	x751	12⅛	12⅛
WienAir	42	4⅛	4⅛
WileyJh 1.36	42	29	28⅝
Willaml 1.40	406	34½	33⅛
WlmsT 2.80	74	35	33
WilsnHJ .20	570	14⅛	14
WiscCfs .64	37	19	19
WiscRE .08e	8	4⅝	4⅝
WisrOil 2.60	13	125	121½
Wolohn .32	197	6⅛	6⅛
WoodDn .40	37	12⅛	12
WoodLat 1.70	78	23⅛	23
WorcBcp .40	51	11⅛	10
Wortbin .48	441	16	15
WrightW .26	88	4⅛	4⅛
WritrCo .40e	39	17⅛	17
WulfOil	3440	2⅛	2 1-16
WymnG I	x318	34	32
XRG	273	5⅜	5
Xcorlnf	285	8⅛	7⅜
Xidex s	149	18⅛	18
Xomox .40	339	26⅛	26⅛
XplorEn	1835	1⅛	1 5-16
YlowFrt .76	1911	13⅛	12
YobaGdA	99	11⅛	11
ZenNat .40	248	17⅛	16⅛
ZionUt 1	69	25	24⅛
Zondvn .28	82	6⅛	6⅛

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rices of Eurobonds Halt Their Long Fall

(Continued from Page 7)

ning of the mark, starts to im and when the rate of inflation to slow relative to that in the d States.

for now, cash is flowing into the dollar and being parked in short-term deposits. Despite the dollar's strength, for example, not a single new Eurobond denominated in that currency was announced last week.

The convertible for Community Psychiatric Centers was increased to $15 million from the $12 million initially indicated. The issue was priced at par with a coupon of 8½ percent, as expected, and the bonds will be convertible into the common stock at a price of $36¾, a premium of 14.84 percent over the actual price when the terms were fixed.

The convertible for Gearhart Finance was also increased, to $30 million from the $25 million initially indicated. Priced at par with a coupon of 7½ percent, these bonds are convertible into the common stock at $60 per share, a premium of 12.68 percent.

The DM sector is barely functioning despite last week's one-point rise in the Bundesbank discount rate and the subsequent lift in DM interest rates. The average yield currently obtainable oo DM Eurobonds is now about 9.2 percent, White Weld Securities estimates, up from 9 percent a week earlier.

Oslo is currently in the market, seeking 80 million DM for 10 years. The coupon is expected to be 8¾ percent and the issue price 99¾ for a yield to maturity of 8.8 percent.

Oesterreichische Kontrollbank is arranging a five-year private placement of 50 million DM carrying a coupon of 8¾ percent, as is Westland-Utrecht Hypotheekbank of the Netherlands. Nederlandse Gasunie's 100 million DM of seven-year notes, sold at par with a coupon of 8½ instead of the 8⅛ percent initially inidicated, ended the week at 97½.

Eurobond Yields*

Week Ended Feb.27

(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	13.83 %
Industrials, long term	13.96 %
Industrials, medium term	14.34 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	14.72 %
French franc, long term	13.02 %
Unit of acc., long term	7.80 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week Ended Feb. 29

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	891.60	627.00	264.60
Eurocl.	2,512.1	2,223.6	288.5

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

ng their commitments by run down the level of their es. While the margins on have been negotiated down to levels, the basic lending rate — London interbank offered rate — has been driven to record levels in the wake of the tighter domestic monetary policy. for itself is at 14¾ percent and dest margin of another half would raise the average mini loan cost to a whopping 17¼ nt. This is just about equal to urrent rate of inflation whereas e recent past dollar interest have trailed the level of infla y a wide margin — an induce to borrow dollars that no r exists.

ver time and on average, Libor een a negative in real terms," expert said, "and therefore not itant compared to the rise in s of exports and imports."

course running down reserves dangerous game. If the adjust program does not stay on the trade imbalance could de ate at the same time as the ves are declining and create lia with a nation's international standing. As one bank econo remarked, "A falling reserve never encouraged any banker d medium term."

ss borrowing and more adjust by developing countries d mean greater deficits for the developed countries whose exports to those countries would be cut. But shifting more of the global deficit to the industrialized countries would be welcome as those states are in a better position to finance the shortfall. Those countries already are the natural recipients of capital inflows from the oil exporters.

At present, Belgium is discussing with bankers the possibility of tapping the market for about $1.5 billion. On the other hand, Denmark, which has apparently failed to come to agreement on terms with lending banks, reportedly has decided to delay coming to market and will draw down the large loan commitments it has outstanding. These are reported to amount to some $1 billion.

The fact that money is available at low terms for top credits was demonstrated by Shell Australia, which borrowed $200 million at a cost of ⅜ percent over Libor for the first two years, a half over Libor for the next five years and ⅝ percent over Libor for the final five years.

The most watched transaction is the upcoming deal for Brazil's Petrobras, which is seeking $150-to-$200 million. Brazil wants to borrow for 10 years but banks insist that eight is the most they will go for. Bankers also say the margin would have to rise to over 1 percent. This transaction will be followed by one for Nuclearbras, reportedly for $50 million.

Brazil's Planning Minister Delfim Netto visited the major financial capitals last week explaining that the country is aiming to achieve a balanced trade account this year. Of the $20 billion in financing that Brazil will need, about $12 billion will be for loans coming due — which means banks would not have to increase their exposure to Brazil by providing the finance for this. Another $4 billion, he told bankers, would come from export credit and suppliers' credit and that leaves only $4 billion in new money that Brazil would need to raise.

The reaction among bankers on this side of the Atlantic was that Mr. Nett's target, particularly the balanced trade account, was highly optimistic.

INI, the Spanish government holding company, is asking for bids on a $350-million transaction. INI would guarantee the operation, but the money would be for INI units, which are not strong enough credits to borrow under their own name.

A $100-million operation for the Transmediterranean Pipeline, guaranteed by Italy and Algeria, is broken in two elements: $30 million for f0 years with interest set at ¾ percent over Libor for the first eight years and ⅞ percent over for the final two years; $70 million for 12 years with interest set at 15/16 percent over Libor throughout.

The Electricity Supply Commission of New South Wales is seeking $50 million. This will be a standard 15-year rollover credit but will include an option for the borrower to convert into a fixed-rate Deutschemark financing at any rollover date. Managers Grindlay Brandts and Hessische Landesbank have not yet decided whether this will be syndicated or whether they will do it in house.

Italy's Agip Nucleare is seeking $75 million, offering to pay half a point over Libor for the first two years and ⅝ percent over Libor for the final six years.

Mexico is reportedly borrowing modest sums for short two-to-three years at low margins of a quarter-point over Libor, apparently betting on the fact that margins on longer-term operations will not have hardened significantly by the time it needs to roll these over.

While the new Ministry of Finance guidelines for Japanese participation in the Euromarket remain to be officially spelled out, the market expects the government to allow Japanese banks to take up to a third of any transaction (up from 20 percent before the current virtual ban). In addition, the banks reportedly will have to fund 40 percent (down from 60 percent previously) of their term loans with liabilities of having a maturity of more than one year and 10 percent of this will have to have a maturity of three years or more.

—CARL GEWIRTZ

nsolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Feb. 29, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge.
[illegible]	4,973,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3,335,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,102,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,874,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,627,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,043,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,010,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,744,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,344,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,612,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,399,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,371,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,299,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,294,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,277,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,246,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,234,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,198,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,134,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,128,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Commodities

(Continued from Page 7)

sissippi Delta areas might switch from grains to cotton caused prices to fall for the May contract, but the July contract gained up to one cent per pound on forecasts that supplies should be low at that time.

Gold futures, meanwhile, swung up and down during the day, finally drifting lower for the close. A background factor was the prime rate increase to 16¾ percent by several major banks.

Commodities, especially precious metals, usually gain popularity and value during periods of inflation, when speculators are looking for a hedge against inflation.

Silver futures gained between 10 cents and $1 an ounce.

Speculative interest in sugar futures and good export interest helped to keep prices rising. Talk that Iran and Peru will be tendering soon for sugar provided support. Sugar futures were 1 to 2.36 cents higher.

Cocoa futures closed lower amid nervousness among traders that producers meeting in the Ivory Coast may decide to stockpile cocoa surpluses to support prices, said analyst Mike Flaherty of Conticommodity Services Inc.

Futures dropped as much as 1.15 cents per pound in the July contract.

Insurance Stocks

FarmersGrp 1	258	25⅛	25⅝+ ⅜
FedGuarLfe .28	27	8¾	9 + ½
FstAmFin .50	60	24½	25½
FstColonyLfe .76	z41	24½	26½— ½
FstContlLife .48	z25	16½	19½
FstFedertLfe .48		17	20
FstUtdInc	z8	3¼	3¾
ForemstAmer .60	58	16⅜	16⅞
FortuneNat 1		3¾	4½
FoundinFnlCp		15-16	15-16
FounderFinl	10	2⅝	2⅞
GEICOCp .40	231	11⅜	11¼— ⅛
GEICOCp pf.74	88	22⅞	23⅛— ⅛
GenReinsur 2	185	79½	81½
GeoWashInCp .11e	50	3⅞	4¼
GlobeLifeAc .40b	54	28¼	28¾
GovtEmp wt		4¾	5¼
GovtEmpLfe .44	1	13¼	13¾
GuarantyNatl .60	9	16½	17¼
HanoverIns .52	295	32	33 — ½
HartfdStmBl 2.20	2	29¾	30¾— ½
HomeBenef .96	7	18½	19½
IndpLblyLife	21	2⅝	3⅛
IndepLifeAcc 1.16	21	15¾	16½
IntrcontLfe .10e	1	5⅛	5⅝
Interfinci 1.40	23	43¾	44¼— ¼
IntLifeHld		4	4⅝
InvHeritKy .36	7	12½	13¾
InvestorsIns .06e	12	1¾	2⅛
InvstInsHld h.20e		10½	12
JeffrsnNatLf .64	5	31	33
KansCityLfe 2	6	58½	60½— ½
KemperCp s1.40	51	27½	28 + ¼
KyCentLfe .60	123	22¾	23½— ¼
LamarLife .80		30	33
LibrtyNatLfe 1.20	264	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅛
LifeInvInc .20	282	21¼	21¾+1
Lifesurance		8¾	9½
LincIncLf .68a		17½	18½
LoyalAmLfe .40		23¾	25¼+ ¼
MCMCorp .16	26	10⅝	10⅞
ModrnSecL	z53	1¾	2½
MonarchCap 1.28	204	16⅝	17⅛
MonumentCp 1	143	21½	21⅜— ½
MatClAmIns	5	3½	4¼
MutSavLfe .92a		20½	21
NNCorp 2	14	33⅞	34¾
NatLifeFla .32b	48	10	10½
NatOldLine .36	56	15	15½
NatResrvLf .60e	3	30⅜	31⅜
NatSecIns .22	6	11¼	12¼
NatWestn Lf	33	5¼	5⅛— ⅛
NationwideA .66	9	17⅝	18⅛
NorthCentrl		14½	16½
NorNatLfe .15e		4¼	6½
NowstNatLife 1.25	48	28	28½— ¼
OhCasualty 1.76	173	33¼	33¾+ ⅛
OldRepInt .92	175	16	16½+1
PacStd Life	52	4¾	5⅛
PiedmtMan .20	5	5¾	6½
PreferdRisk .50	30	18½	19½
Pres Life		7½	9½
ProtectiveLfe .76	10	19¼	20
ProvLfeAcc 1.48	19	38½	40
ReliableLife 1.30e		18¼	19¼
RepbNatLfe .70	377	21	21½
RyanIns Grp.12	16	19½	21
SRICp 1	28	19½	22½—1
SafecoCorp 1.80	112	34¼	34¾+ ½
StPaulCos 2	354	33	33½+ ⅜
SecurAmLfe .70		17¾	22¾
SecurLfeGa .72		12¼	13
SouUnAla .20e		5⅞	6⅞
SowstnLife 1	466	43	43½+ ⅛
SovereignCp .10b	130	8½	8⅞+ ⅛
StLifeIndiana .44	42	18¾	19½+ ¼
StatesmGrp .15b	24	5	5½
TransprtLfe	4	15¼	15¾
Unicoa	z4	36	40
UnitDiversifd		1¼	1½
UnFireCasl .90		25¾	26¾
UnPresLfe 1		11¼	11¾+ ⅛
UnitSvLf 1lt	3	2½	3½
UnitSvcLife .80	396	15½	16
WestnCasSur 1.68	56	34⅞	35⅛— ⅜
WestnStaLfe .60	2	20½	22½
Windsor Lfe	7	2⅝	3⅛
ZenithNat Ins.40	51	16¼	17¼— ¼

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Craig a Winner In NHL Debut

ATLANTA, March 2 (AP) — Jim Craig, the star goalie for the U.S. Olympic hockey team, turned back 24 shots and allowed just one goal in his professional debut last night as the Atlanta Flames defeated the Colorado Rockies, 4-1, in the National Hockey League.

Craig, who just a week ago led the U.S. hockey team to its first Olympic gold medal since 1960, was greeted by a sellout crowd waving miniature American flags. It was Atlanta's first sellout — more than 15,000 fans — of the season.

In Uniondale, N.Y., meanwhile, Ken Morrow, a defenseman for the Olympic hockey team, signed a multi-year contract with the New York Islanders and played last night against the Detroit Red Wings.

The signing raised to six the number of U.S. Olympic hockey players acquired by National Hockey League teams last week.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	41	5	15	97	261	181
NY Rangers	29	25	9	67	244	227
NY Islanders	29	26	8	66	213	206
Atlanta	27	24	11	65	211	203
Washington	19	34	10	48	198	234

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	28	21	14	70	180	186
St. Louis	27	26	10	64	201	207
Edmonton	20	33	12	52	233	264
Vancouver	20	32	11	51	201	225
Colorado	16	36	10	42	193	239
Winnipeg	15	40	10	40	173	245

WALES CONFERENCE

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	39	16	9	87	244	164
Boston	37	17	9	83	246	186
Minnesota	29	21	12	70	252	201
Toronto	27	31	5	59	241	259
Quebec	22	32	8	52	186	223

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	36	20	8	80	248	196
Los Angeles	25	31	9	59	247	268
Hartford	23	27	12	58	234	236
Pittsburgh	23	28	11	57	200	232
Detroit	23	30	9	55	212	217

Friday's Results

Buffalo 4, Edmonton 2 (Dunn 2 (7), Gare (42), Martin (36); Siltanen (6), Hicks (7)).

Vancouver 3, Winnipeg 3 (Smyl (25), Gradin (23), Williams (23); Monery (5), Lindstrom (19), Lukowich (29)).

Hartford 3, St. Louis 0 (Roberts (8), Howe (14), Boutette (8)).

Saturday's Results

Boston 4, Los Angeles 0 (McCrimmon (4), Secord (19), McNab (28), Middleton (28)).

Detroit 4, New York Islanders 3 (Lobrosten (7), Ogrodnick (4), Korn (3), McCourt (22); Sutter (9), Howatt (6), Trottier (34)).

Atlanta 4, Colorado 1 (Vail 2 (23), Chouinard (26), Nilsson (29); Volliquette (22)).

Chicago 4, Minnesota 1 (Bulley 2 (18), Lysiak (19), Preston (24); Young (24)).

Hartford 6, St. Louis 3 (Keon 2 (9), Follu (8), Rogers (32), Ley (2), Stoughton; Turnbull (6), Federko (29), Zuka (19)).

Philadelphia 3, Toronto 3 (Propp (27), Bridgman (13), Barber (32); Derlago (15), Palement (21), Vaive (17)).

Vancouver 5, Edmonton 2 (Lupul (6), Gradin, Gillis (12), Boldirev 2 (23); Hamilton (2), MacDonald (37)).

Montreal 6, Washington 3 (Shutt 2 (36), Langway (4), Napier (9), Lambert (14), Larouche (41); Hangsleben (8), Lehtonen (8), Bouchard (3)).

Ali Leans to Another Comeback

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT) — Shortly after Muhammad Ali announced his retirement last June, he was asked to select his most important fight. "The most important," the once and always champ replied, "was the second Spinks fight. Winning the title for the third time. Ending my career as a winner."

But now Muhammad Ali is talking a comeback. Now he is risking ending his career as a loser. Ali has not perspired strenuously in 17 months, not since the 1978 night in the Superdome when he recaptured the world heavyweight championship that Leon Spinks had borrowed earlier that year.

After that fight his long-time trainer, Angelo Dundee, was asked if Ali would retire now that he had the title for a record third time.

"I think he will retire," Dundee said.

"But won't he make a comeback sooner or later?"

"I don't think so," the trainer said. "I don't think he wants to climb that mountain again. To be in good shape, he's got to climb that mountain like he did for Spinks this time."

A Tougher Mountain

And if Ali's comeback materializes, that mountain will be harder for him to climb than ever before.

Ali is 38 years old now, soft and slow. He did not train at all last year. He had only the two Spinks fights the year before; he had only two fights the year before that. He has not registered a knockout in oearly four years, since May 25, 1976, against poor Richard Dunn of England in Munich.

But as soon as Ali mentioned a comeback, Bob Arum quickly mentioned late May or June as the target date for a title bout with John Tate, the reigning World Boxing Association champion.

But the WBA president, Rodrigo Sanchez, wisely injected some sanity into the situation by decreeing that Ali would need a ranking before he could fight for the title — and that he would need a tuneup fight in order to be ranked.

"It is Ali's position," Arum was quoted as having said, "that the legitimate title is the one held by Tate, the WBA title, because it was his. That's the one he abdicated."

Arum, however, was merely stating Arum's position, not Ali's position. Don King's position is that the unretiring champioo phoned recently, suggesting that King try to put together his comeback fight. King of course, controls Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council champion.

"My timetable," King says, "would be for Holmes and Tate to fight in June to unify the title, then for Ali to fight the winner in September."

That pairing could be altered oo March 31 when Holmes defends the WBC title against Leroy Jones in Las Vegas, Nev., and Tate defends the WBA title against Mike Weaver in Knoxville, Tenn., in a nationally televised doubleheader.

"But whatever happens," King says, "I believe that Ali should fight for the undisputed title."

Ali Inks Pact

King also reports that Ali has signed a new contract with his manager, Jahir (formerly Herbert) Muhammad, who is now shopping for a comeback fight that will assure the once and always champ of at least $6 million. Ali apparently needs the money. Not that he's broke. But to live the way he's accustomed to, he oeeds a big payday.

Perhaps equally important for his ego, he also needs a big stage, especially after his recent African fiasco as a diplomat trying to drum up support for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Most boxing people, of course, wish that Ali would remain retired, for his sake. Perhaps the most knowledgeable of those is Dr. Ferdie Pacheco, his long-time boxing physician.

"Ali should oot try to come back, absolutely not," Pacheco says. "At his age, with the wear and tear he's had as a fighter, even when he's trying to get back into shape, all the organs that have been abused will have to work harder — his heart, lungs, kidneys, liver. I've always had a great deal of trepidation about any boxer who stayed beyond his time. Archie Moore or Sugar Ray Robinson, for example, but for someone who has been in with such brutal punchers as Joe Frazier and George Foreman, there's no way for him to escape the attrition that his body has undergone."

Turned a Deaf Ear

Not that Pacheco expects Ali to listen. Ali did not listen in 1977 to his suggestion that Ali retire.

"Ali," he said then, "is now at the dangerous point where his heart and miod are no longer in it. It's just a payday."

Pacheco worked Ali's corner in the champion's next fight, a desparate 15-round decision over Earnie Shavers, but then the Miami physician was dismissed from the entourage. Ali did not agree that he should retire at that time. Significantly, he lost the title to Spinks in his next fight.

"But if Ali insists on coming back now," Pacheco says, "he would need three months of hard training to be ready for some hard exhibitions or a tuneup fight, not for someone like Holmes or Tate or even a strong contender. If he were to start training now, he should not have an important fight until September at the earliest.

"But again, let me repeat that the man should not make a comeback. I can't believe the callousness of the people around him who would aid and abet him to a comeback."

Like many boxing old-timers, Pacheco remembers when Joe Louis made a comeback against the young Rocky Marciano.

"The bottom line indelibly in my mind," Pacheco says, "is Marciano knocking Joe Louis through the ropes that night."

Although some boxing people wonder if Ali could pass a commission physical, Pacheco acknowledges, "There aren't eoough definitive medical proofs" to flunk him. But as a respected physician who toured the world with the once and always champ for 15 years, Pacheco knows him. More important, he knows boxing.

"Even Muhammad Ali is human and subject to the laws of nature," Pacheco says. "And when you're talking about boxing, you're always talking about life and death."

More Sports On Page 11

Rain Suspends Citrus Open Golf

ORLANDO, Fla., March 2 (AP) — Heavy rains forced suspension of third-round play in the Citrus Open golf tournament here yesterday with Dave Eichelberger and Dan Pohl tied for the lead at 7-under-par after 11 holes.

Tournament officials said 30 players, including the leaders, would complete the third round today before starting the final 18 over the par-71, 7,119-yard course owned by Arnold Palmer.

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Here are the facts: PRIZE-SCHEDULE
300.000 ticket numbers in the game
113.468 winning numbers
38 out of 100 numbers are winners

1. Class APRIL-DRAWINGS	2. Class MAY-DRAWINGS	3. Class MAY/JUNE-DRAWINGS	4. Class JUNE/JULY-DRAWINGS	5. Class JULY/AUG.-DRAWINGS	6. Class - Main draw. AUG./SEP.-DRAWINGS
1 MILLION DM main prize guaranteed	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM main prize guaranteed	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM
	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM
		1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM
			1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM
				1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM 2 + 1 MILLION main prize
3 x 100.000 DM	5 x 100.000 DM	7 x 100.000 DM	9 x 100.000 DM	11 x 100.000 DM	12 x 50.000 DM
6 x 10.000 DM	9 x 10.000 DM	3 x 15.000 DM	3 x 25.000 DM	3 x 50.000 DM	24 x 25.000 DM
9 x 5.000 DM	12 x 5.000 DM	12 x 10.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM	3 x 25.000 DM	30 x 15.000 DM
30 x 2.000 DM	15 x 3.000 DM	15 x 5.000 DM	15 x 10.000 DM	9 x 15.000 DM	36 x 10.000 DM
120 x 1.000 DM	45 x 2.000 DM	18 x 3.000 DM	18 x 5.000 DM	18 x 10.000 DM	60 x 5.000 DM
6.300 x 240 DM	150 x 1.000 DM	60 x 2.000 DM	21 x 3.000 DM	21 x 5.000 DM	120 x 3.000 DM
	7.200 x 360 DM	180 x 1.000 DM	90 x 2.000 DM	24 x 3.000 DM	150 x 2.000 DM
		8.100 x 480 DM	210 x 1.000 DM	120 x 2.000 DM	2.130 x 1.000 DM
			9.000 x 600 DM	240 x 1.000 DM	68.100 x 720 DM
				10.500 x 720 DM	
6.460 = 3.097.000 DM	7.436 = 5.627.000 DM	8.416 = 8.182.000 DM	9.412 = 11.156.000 DM	11.002 = 14.932.000 DM	70.713 = 60.132.000 DM

How to participate:
1. You order your ticket with on the order coupon below.
2. Within days you receive your ticket together with an invoice and the official drawing schedule with rules and regulations.
3. PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT WITH YOUR ORDER. You can also pay for your ticket after receipt of the invoice. Payment can be made by personal check, travellers check, bank transfer (add remittance bank charge) or in cash via registered air mail (cash at your own risk).
4. After each class you will receive the official winning list together with the ticket of the next class via air mail.
5. If your ticket has been drawn, you will immediately receive a winning notification. Your drawn ticket is eliminated from the game, therefore we will offer you a new ticket (replacement-ticket) so that you can keep on playing right up to the 6. class.
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D-3250 Hameln
W.-Germany

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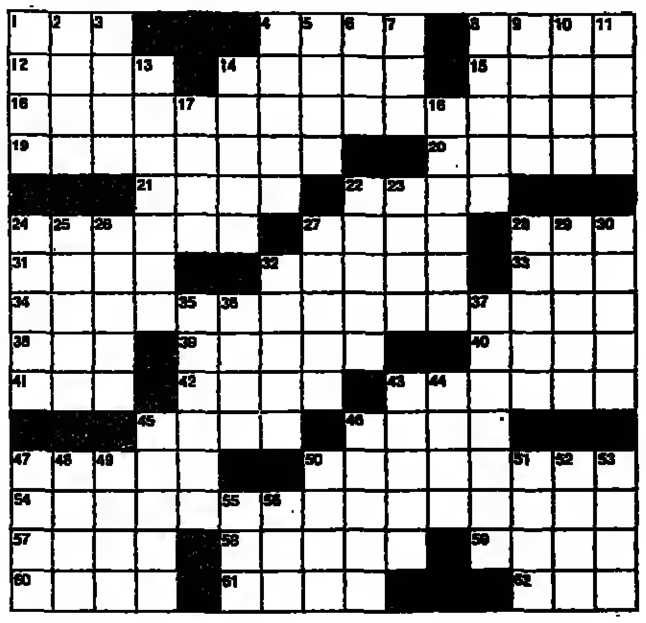
HA 64/53 Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐
First Name
Last Name
Street
P. O. Box
City
Country

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Invalid's food
4 Word with frock or sport
8 Andean native
12 Desserts
14 Fine fur
15 Time of day
16 Dixie
19 Birthright
20 Reims rhymer
21 French illustrator
22 Spots on a TV screen
24 Punctual
27 Wasteland tract
28 Dixie immortal
31 Sea bird
32 Woo
33 Egg cells
34 Dixie scenic area
38 Epoch
39 Confused
40 Cousin of 31 Across
41 Track
42 Witticisms
43 Truck assemblages
45 Dixie dish
46 Cut close
47 Senator, for one
50 In conference
54 Dixie route in the early 1800's
57 Grammatical goof
58 Mighty airport
59 Title of respect
60 *Set system*
61 Showy flower
62 Abner's radio partner

DOWN

1 Essential part
2 Yearn
3 Equal
4 Beg
5 Music maker
6 Kansas notable's nickname
7 Gumshoe
8 Under one's care
9 Communication
10 Marsh hen
11 English queen
13 —— scale
14 Springe
17 Bit
18 Portuguese port
22 "The March King"
23 Standard
24 Furry beast
25 Illustrious Indian
26 Expound
27 Specks
28 Nantes's river
29 Contingency
30 Slackens
32 Social division
35 H. H. Jackson novel
36 Jacket called a "bumfreezer"
37 Custodians
43 Solidified
44 "—— Horizon"
45 —— Vecchio, in Florence
46 Uriah Heep, e.g.
47 Kind of fish or dust
48 Reds' state
49 Spring period
50 Fictional sleuth
51 Comet feature
52 Tannish shade
53 Judge
55 *Plaything*
56 Greek letter

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

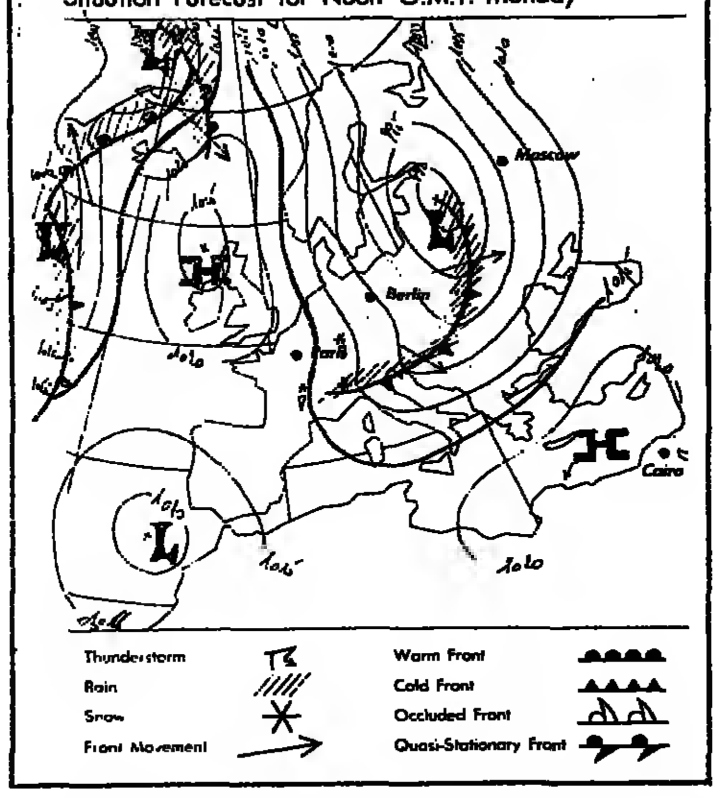
E	P	I	C	■	H	A	G	G	■	F	A	C	E	T
G	O	A	L	■	A	P	E	R	■	O	V	U	L	E
A	L	M	A	■	L	I	R	A	■	X	E	R	E	S
L	E	A	P	Y	E	A	R	D	A	Y	■	B	A	T
■	■	■	T	E	O	■	Y	I	P	■	■	■	■	■
P	E	A	R	L	■	■	■	E	A	T	■	P	I	M
I	M	P	A	L	A	■	I	N	C	H	■	I	N	E
L	E	A	P	O	V	E	R	T	H	E	W	A	L	L
E	N	C	■	W	I	N	K	■	E	A	R	N	E	D
D	D	E	■	S	A	T	■	■	■	R	I	O	T	S
■	■	■	■	■	T	R	A	■	E	O	G	■	■	■
B	A	S	■	L	E	A	P	F	R	O	G	G	E	D
E	X	U	D	E	■	N	O	L	O	■	L	A	V	E
A	L	I	E	N	■	C	R	A	S	■	E	L	A	N
M	E	T	E	O	■	E	T	T	E	■	R	E	N	T

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast	MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Fair	MILAN	8	46	Foggy
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—10	14	Fair
BEIRUT	8	46	Showers	MOSCOW	—3	27	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast	MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
BERLIN	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK	—9	16	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Overcast
BUCHAREST	—2	28	Cloudy	OSLO	0	32	Rain
BUDAPEST	8	46	Fair	PARIS	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Fair	ROME	14	57	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast	SOFIA	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	39	Overcast	TEHRAN	5	41	Showers
FLORENCE	13	55	Foggy	TEL AVIV	8	46	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Overcast	TOKYO	6	43	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	Foggy
HELSINKI	—2	28	Snow	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
HOUSTON	—	—	N.A.	WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
ISTANBUL	3	37	Fair	WASHINGTON	—6	21	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast	ZURICH	6	43	Foggy
LISBON	11	52	Rain				
LONDON	7	45	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Studio 54 Loses Its Liquor License, But Clients Boogie Without Booze

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI) — The clock struck 12, but unlike Cinderella's coach, Studio 54 did not turn into a pumpkin.

The disco of the jet set lost its liquor license at midnight Friday, but 500 people turned up anyway to sip fruit punch — which was on the house — dance and act freaky, the way Studio 54 people always do. "We'll keep coming here as long as this place stays open because we think New York City is this place," one woman said.

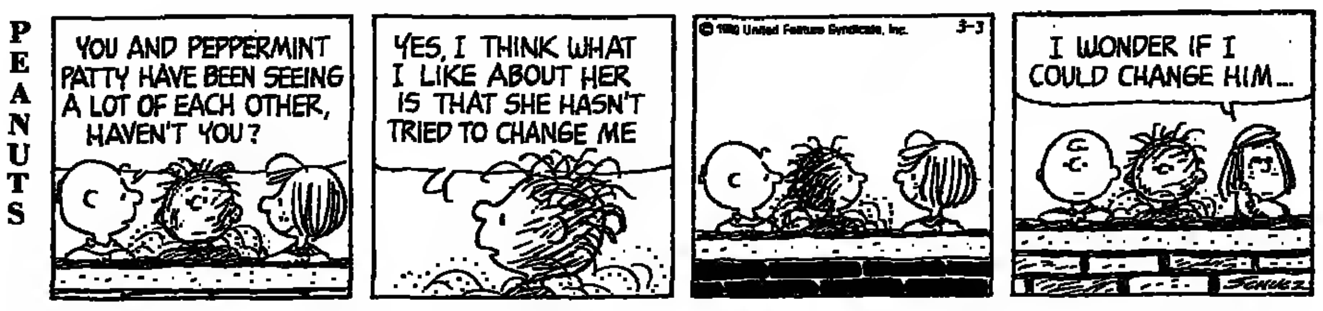
The Manhattan disco is the playground of the likes of Andy Warhol, Liza Minelli and Margaret Trudeau. They were not on hand, but Sylvester Stallone, the star of "Rocky" was along with Persis Khambatta, who played the bald-headed lady in the film "Star Trek."

Ten agents of the New York State Liquor Authority also showed up, but not to boogie. They wanted to make sure the disco wasn't selling alcohol.

It wasn't, said Michael Schwartz, a deputy commissioner for the liquor authority. By the time his people got there — which was 11:30 p.m. — all the liquor had been removed from the bars.

The authority decided Wednesday not to renew Studio 54's liquor license because the club's owners, Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager, had pleaded guilty to tax evasion. They began serving 3½-year jail terms earlier this month.

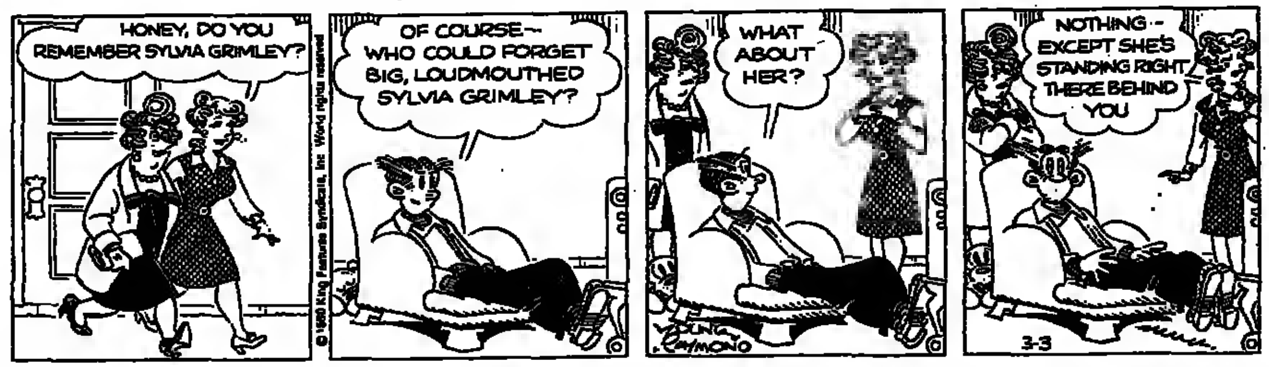
PEANUTS


YOU AND PEPPERMINT PATTY HAVE BEEN SEEING A LOT OF EACH OTHER, HAVEN'T YOU?
YES, I THINK WHAT I LIKE ABOUT HER IS THAT SHE HASN'T TRIED TO CHANGE ME
© 1980 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
3-3
I WONDER IF I COULD CHANGE HIM...
SCHULZ

B.C.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN REINCARNATION?
YES
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO COME BACK AS?
PRACTICALLY ANYTHING.
© Field Enterprises, Inc., 1980
3-3

BLONDIE


HONEY, DO YOU REMEMBER SYLVIA GRIMLEY?
OF COURSE— WHO COULD FORGET BIG, LOUDMOUTHED SYLVIA GRIMLEY?
© 1980 King Features Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved
WHAT ABOUT HER?
YOUNG RAYMOND
NOTHING— EXCEPT SHE'S STANDING RIGHT THERE BEHIND YOU
3-3

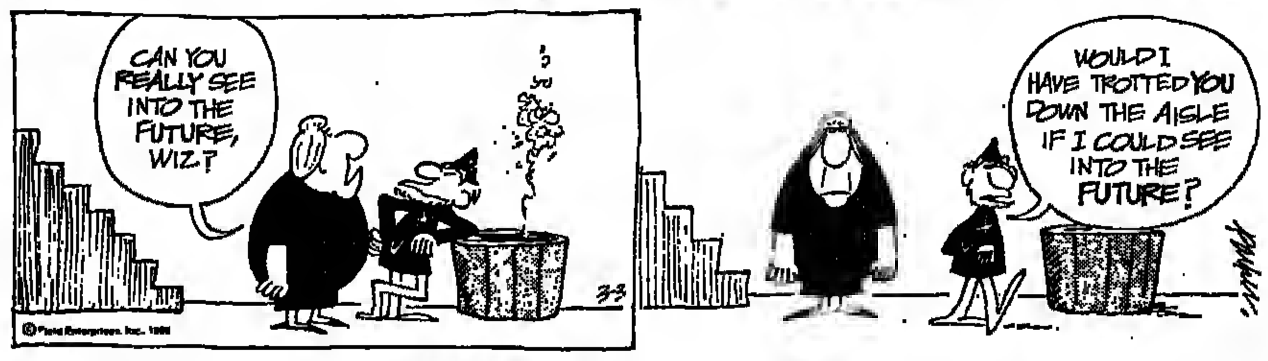
BEETLE BAILEY

WHICH WAY DID SARGE GO, OTTO?
3-3
THANKS
© 1980 King Features Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved.
AND WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING, BEETLE?!
MORT WALKER
TRAITOR!
IF HE KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT DOGS, HE'D KNOW I'M NOT A POINTER

ANDY CAPP

HI, PET
HI — 'OW WAS THE UNION MEETIN'?
FINE
GOOD, GOOD. GET THE DRINKS IN AN' TELL ME ALL ABOUT IT
—AS IF I DIDN'T KNOW. SOMEBODY GETS UP TO SPEAK AN' SAYS NOTHIN' — NOBODY LISTENS — THEN EVERYBODY DISAGREES
3-3

WIZARD of ID


CAN YOU REALLY SEE INTO THE FUTURE, WIZ?
3-3
© Field Enterprises, Inc., 1980
WOULD I HAVE TROTTED YOU DOWN THE AISLE IF I COULD SEE INTO THE FUTURE?

REX MORGAN

RECEIVING A PHONE CALL FROM MRS. LANEER, REX MORGAN TALKS TO THE DETECTIVE WHO HAS QUESTIONED JOEY PALETT!
JOEY ADMITS IT WAS SEBASTIAN WHO GAVE HIM THE OVERDOSE OF HEROIN, DOCTOR! I'M GOING TO CALL HEADQUARTERS AND GET AN A.P.B. OUT ON HIM!
THAT WON'T BE NECESSARY!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 3-3
SEBASTIAN IS AT THE LANEER HOME— BUT WE BETTER GET OUT THERE RIGHT NOW!
© Field Enterprises, Inc., 1980
MEANWHILE
WHAT — WHAT'S JOEY DOING IN THE HOSPITAL?
RECOVERING, VICTOR!

DOONESBURY

A BOOK? WHAT SORT OF BOOK?
A MEMOIR OF DUKE, MAN. IT'S A NATURAL FOR ME! AND SINCE YOU WERE HIS ATTORNEY, I WANT YOU TO HANDLE THE BIDDING.
WAIT A MINUTE, BRENNER. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT WRITING BOOKS?
NOTHING. BUT I'VE CONTACTED ONE OF THE BEST GHOST WRITERS IN THE BUSINESS. HE'S COMING BY TOMORROW.
IT CAN'T FAIL, MAN. EVER SINCE THE HOSTAGE SITUATION IN IRAN STARTED, PEOPLE HAVE SEEN DUKE AS A MARTYR, A GENUINE FOLK HERO. WE'D BE FOOLS NOT TO STRIKE WHILE THE IRON'S HOT!
WHAT IF HE TURNS UP ALIVE?
NO PROBLEM, WE JUST GIVE HIM A CUT AND CHANGE THE ENDING.
3-3
GB Trudeau

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

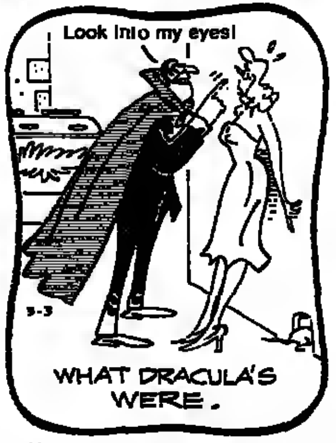
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BYBOH ◯◯☐☐☐☐

SITOC ◯◯◯☐☐

MOECEB ◯☐☐◯☐☐

QUIDIL ◯☐☐☐☐◯


Look into my eyes!
3-3
WHAT DRACULA'S WERE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ◯◯◯◯◯◯◯◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: FILMY INKED HEREBY GENTRY
Answer: What the art student drew when a classmate got fresh—THE LINE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WELL, AMEN TILL NEXT WEEK, REV'REND POLITZER."

BOOKS

THE LAST HERO

A Biography of Gary Cooper

By Larry Swindell. Doubleday. Illustrated. 343 pp. $12.95.

COOP

The Life and Legend of Gary Cooper

By Stuart M. Kaminsky. St. Martin's Press. Illustrated. 295 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ACCORDING to one film historian, Gary Cooper was "the most benign person" in Hollywood. Another said that everybody liked him. Clara Bow, Lupe Velez and Patricia Neal loved him. Ernst Lubitsch, the director, told Garson Kanin that he believed Gary Cooper and Greta Garbo were really the same person. "After all," he argued, "we've never seen them together in a picture."

Anita Loos found Cooper's conversation second only to Gable's for dullness. Carole Lombard found his movements effeminate. Lefty O'Doul said he threw a baseball "like an old woman tossing a hot biscuit." John Barrymore and Graham Greene regarded him as a great actor. In "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper was the first man to say to a woman: "We could have made beautiful music together."

In "The Last Hero," by Larry Swindell, we learn that Cooper was one of the best-dressed men in Hollywood, that he was a formidable lover, that he hadn't read six books in his entire life, that he suffered from ulcers, wrinkled early, aged fast and had a face lift in 1958, when he was 57. After he died, at the age of 60, his wife married the plastic surgeon who did the job.

Like the old movies one sees on television, "The Last Hero" has a certain creaky appeal. Swindell's prose is appropriate mood music. He writes that Cooper "was serenaded by the steady warmth of the Southland," that he had "referenced" a particular movie as one of his favorites, that "Victor Fleming had jockeyed his way back to the rail position in the Clara Bow Sweepstakes." When Cooper was on safari in Africa, "every night he heard the bizarre laughter of jackals and hyenas." Cooper's socially prominent wife had "a creamy visage."

Swindell traces Gary Cooper from his birth in Helena, Mont., in 1901 to his death in 1961. His parents were English, and his father was a successful lawyer, a judge and a failure as a rancher. Cooper was a poor scholar, a poor athlete and a college dropout. He wanted to be a painter of Western scenes, and his early jobs in films were as a mounted extra in westerns.

The first time he was given a role in a movie, his legs shook and he could not speak. Paul Lukas taught him how to act when they appeared together in "Shopworn Angel." "We just stared at each other," Cooper recalled, "with neither of us making a facial expression, and people said it was great acting."

After that, it was just a questic of refining his technique. "Natura ness," Cooper said, "is hard to ta about, but I guess it boils down this: You find out what people e pect of your type of character, ar then you give them what they wa That way an actor never seems t natural or affected, no matter wl role he plays." As Lee Strasberg served, Cooper was "a natu method actor."

He knew how to use what he h "Morocco," which he made v Marlene Dietrich, throbbed v tension, according to Swindell, cause Cooper hated Josef Sternberg, who was directing movie, and Von Sternberg h him. Cooper's awkwardness armed his heroism and allowec ordinary man to identify with h

"Coop" by Stuart M. Kami covers pretty much the ground as "The Last Hero," an prose style is equally Hollywoo as they used to say. Kaminsk fers the theory that it was Coo androgyny that endeared him t diences. He divides the actor' reer into six periods: the young hero; cynicism and di sionment; altruism and dedic intellect and purpose; the alone, and questioning the past

We find in "Coop" two q tions that tend to disprove Coo reputation for inarticulate About "High Noon," he "There was nothing espe Western about it. It was a about a phase of life, more c today, I suspect, than years a namely, how tough it is for a m buck the apathy of the crowd when he is trying to do some for their own protection. I su incidents like that happen in life, but it's hard to believe th man in the West was so comp alone as the marshal was in Noon.' "

After playing in Noel Co "Design for Living," which about two men living with woman, Cooper said: "I belie men could love the same w but not for a very long time. too drab a proposition to co the gay, light manner such a tion would require."

Cooper's own life was ne drab proposition — at least, him. In his diffident way, he what he wanted from the w and perhaps it was this quality sense of a rather ordinary ma joying himself — that made hi hero.

Anatole Broyard is on the st The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert By

IN the 10th North American computer championship in Detroit no improvement in electronic chess performance was discernible over the previous year's level of play. The transistor-and-wire players were still erratic, not only in positional play but also in the working out of concrete tactics.

Chess 4.9 of Northwestern University was first this time, with 3½ points in the four-round Swiss-system tournament. Belle of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, last year's winner, scored 3 points to tie for second with Duchess, of Duke University. In all 12 programs took part.

The game between Chess 4.9 and Duchess, one of the best in the event, gives an indication of what the machines have been able to achieve thus far.

The retreat with . . . Q-Q3?!, leaving the queen somewhat exposed, is hard to explain, since one might have expected that the standard 3 . . . Q-QR4 or 3 . . . Q-Q1 would have been included in Duchess' opening book.

Chess 4.9 moved to exploit the Black queen position by 6 N-QN5, but Duchess was not inveigled into 6 . . . Q-K3ch?; 7 B-K3, 0-0-0, which would have left the Black pieces entangled after P-B4. Of course, after 6 . . . Q-Q2; 7 B-KB4, R-B1, Black could not plan on queen-side castling.

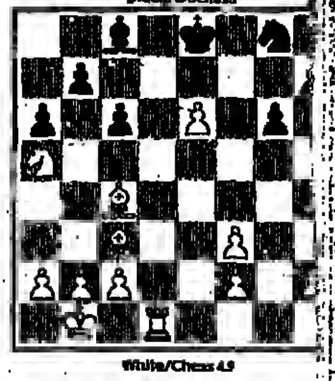
Chess 4.9's 8 N-K5 was an energetic way to make use of White's lead in development: after 8 . . . NxN; 9 PxN, Black could not mobilize his knight in the normal way, by . . . N-B3. Moreover, 9 . . . QxQ?!; 10 RxQ, BxP?; 11 R-B1, B-R5; 12 NxP, R-R1; 13 RxP, RxN; 14 R-B8ch, K-Q2; 15 RxB would have won a pawn for White and given that side an overwhelming position.

On 9 . . . Q-B3, White would have gotten into trouble with 10 NxP?, Q-K5ch; 11 B-K3, R-Q1. However, Chess 4.9's 10 Q-B3 managed to retain the advantage, especially since 10 . . . B-K5? could have been punished by 11 Q-K3, BxNP; 12 NxP, Q-K5; 13 R-KN1!, QxQch, 14 BxQ, BxB; 15 NxR, winning the exchange.

Why didn't Duchess develop normally by 13 . . . P-K3 instead of the inefficient 13 . . . P-KN3?

On 18 . . . B-R3, the correct retreat was 19 B-K3. After 19 B-Q2?!, Duchess could have completed development by 19 . . . BxBch; 20 RxB, N-R3.

Instead, the computer incomprehensibly lost more time by



Position after 22 . . . P-B3

19 . . . B-N2?, and after 20 B- when 20 . . . P-K3 was necess blundered with 20 . . . P-Q Chess 4.9 jumped at the cha with 21 P-K6!, after wh 21 . . . BxB? would have lost ocean of material to 22 PxPch, B1; 23 R-Q8ch, K-N2; 24 RxNch

After 22 . . . P-B3, Chess scored the decisive coup with NxNP!, BxN; 24 B-R5!, K-B1; R-Q7, trapping the Black QB.

It is strange that after 26 P-K Duchess failed to get a knight o with 27 . . . N-R3 a 27 . . . N-B4. Or was the mach just pouting because the predic ment was hopeless anyway?

On 37 B-N4, the despar 37 . . . PxRP would not have g ten very far in view of 38 BxPch, N1 (38 . . . K-K1? permits a m ing net with 39 B-Q6); 39 BxN, R7; 40 P-K6ch, K-R2; 41 K8/Qch.

Two pieces plus a pawn dow Duchess resigned after 61 K-B3.

CENTER COUNTER GAME

White Chess 4.9	Black Duchess	White Chess 4.9	Black Duchess
1 P-K4	P-Q4	32 [illegible]	[illegible]
2 PxP	QxP	33 [illegible]	[illegible]
3 N-QB3	Q-Q3	34 [illegible]	[illegible]
4 P-Q4	[illegible]	35 [illegible]	[illegible]
5 N-B3	N-QB3	36 [illegible]	[illegible]
6 N-QN5	Q-Q2	37 B-N4	[illegible]
7 B-KB4	R-B1	38 [illegible]	[illegible]
8 N-K5	NxN	39 [illegible]	[illegible]
9 PxN	[illegible]	40 [illegible]	[illegible]
10 Q-B3	QxQ	41 RPxP	RPxP
11 PxQ	[illegible]	42 PxP	RxNP
12 N-Q4	B-Q2	43 [illegible]	[illegible]
13 0-0-0	P-KN3	44 [illegible]	[illegible]
14 N-N3	[illegible]	45 [illegible]	[illegible]
15 N-R5	[illegible]	46 [illegible]	[illegible]
16 [illegible]	[illegible]	47 RxP	[illegible]
17 [illegible]	[illegible]	48 [illegible]	[illegible]
18 [illegible]	B-R3	49 [illegible]	[illegible]
19 B-Q2	B-N2	50 [illegible]	[illegible]
20 [illegible]	[illegible]	51 [illegible]	[illegible]
21 P-K6	[illegible]	52 RxP	[illegible]
22 K-N1	P-B3	53 [illegible]	[illegible]
23 NxNP	BxN	54 [illegible]	[illegible]
24 B-R5	K-B1	55 [illegible]	[illegible]
25 R-Q7	[illegible]	56 [illegible]	[illegible]
26 [illegible]	[illegible]	57 [illegible]	[illegible]
27 [illegible]	[illegible]	58 [illegible]	[illegible]
28 [illegible]	[illegible]	59 [illegible]	[illegible]
29 P-QB4	[illegible]	60 [illegible]	[illegible]
30 [illegible]	[illegible]	61 K-B3	Resigns
31 [illegible]	[illegible]		

[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

United Press International

His face showing his weariness, Eric Heiden finishes the 5,000 meters.

19-18 Victory First of Championship

rance Beats Ireland in Rugby

By Bob Donahue
March 2 (IHT) — Never
and first played rugby in
1910 had an Irish team
many as 18 points here.
e scored 19 points yester-
held on desperately
e final quarter hour.
-Pierre Rives' team won
-18, after losing to Wales
and Scotland. The igno-
rance's first whitewash in
Nations championship in
was averted. "We were ter-
osing when the Irish came
19-9," Rives said.
ected, flashy French backs
a pair of dentists —
Jerome Gallion, 5 feet 8
and new flyhalf Pierre
, 5 feet 7 inches — saw a
tion and were always dan-
However, Ireland won the
the forwards in a mess of

marauding at the mauls and rucks. Time and again error-prone French forwards, feverish to win for a change, bobbled the ball away or lost it to the fighting Irish pack in the pileups. The Irish played offside laws up to and beyond the limit, and slower French forwards punished them for it up to and beyond the limits of foul play. Scottish referee Alan Hosie threatened a French prop with expulsion.

Along with Keane and hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald, who got a late try that Hosie could not see and therefore correctly refused to allow, Ireland's men of the day included flyhalf Ollie Campbell, who kicked 14 points to bring his Five Nations total this year to 37. All he needs is two more points against Wales on March 15 and he will set a championship record.

Two penalties and a drop by Campbell to a drop by Pedeutour made it 9-3 for Ireland at halftime. France recovered with two tries by right wing Jean-Francois Gourdon and a conversion and two penalties by fullback Jean-Michel Aguirre. At 19-9, with the third quarter ending, the French looked safe.

Stitches Needed

played like madmen,"
said in admiration. They
too. The game had to
four times for Donal
who looked groggy from the
minute on. The concussed
ted the full 88 minutes, in-
injury time at the end of
then collapsed in the
room and had to be
way to a hospital.
John O'Driscoll left the
middle of the first half
sh behind his left ear that
ight stitches. Colm Tucker
to replace him.
Moss Keane led fierce

Startling Coincidence

But the quarter had not ended before the Irish forwards surged back to the French line on a charge by prop Phil Orr, and wing Freddie McLennan scored a simple try on the left around Gourdon. This was Ireland's first try against France since Willie John McBride, in the 62d of his 63 games for his country, scored his first one five years before to the day in Dublin.

Campbell converted and added a penalty in the 28th minute of the half. Suddenly Ireland was only one point down and every Frenchman on the field remembered how the French led by 10 points in Scotland two weeks before but then gave up 18 points in the closing minutes to lose, 22-14.

This time they held on. "It's hard to say it," captain Fergus Slattery of Ireland acknowledged, "but I think that since the French withstood the pressure, they deserved to win. Our side played their hearts out to the very end."

France is the only one of the five countries that does not train as a group in the months preceding the championship and on the weekends between Five Nations Saturdays. Against all expectations, it will finish last in this year's standings — alone or tied with Scotland or Ireland or both, depending on the English result in Scotland and the Welsh result in Ireland on the fifth and last Saturday.

Wales Beats Scotland

From Agency Dispatches

CARDIFF, Wales, March 2 — Wales predictably preserved its 12-year-old unbeaten streak at home in the championship by beating Scotland, 17-6, yesterday.

The victory saved Welsh chances to share first place with England if the English — who have beaten Ireland, France and Wales — lose their last game. Scotland's performance yesterday was hurt by the absence of key players who may be fit again in time for the finale at Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

Scrumhalf Terry Holmes, left wing Les Keen and flyhalf David Richards — who had moved up from center when Gareth Davies limped off the field with a thigh injury — scored the Welsh tries. Center Steve Fenwick kicked a penalty and fullback Roger Blyth converted Richards' try. Scottish center Jim Renwick got a late try that fullback Andy Irvine converted.

Scotland dominated the middle of the lineouts and its centers were dangerous, but Holmes and his pack never looked like losers. Both teams were introduced to Prince Charles before the start, and there was no controversy over foul play by Wales for the first time this season.

ns Remember Fidrych, e Long-Grounded Bird

LAND, Fla., March 2 (AP)
een nearly four years since
he Bird" Fidrych has done
ching in the major leagues.
the Detroit Tigers opened
raining here, baseball fans
l Fidrych with their steady
for autographs and atten-
ike I haven't been gone at
said.
thusiasm for baseball and
eat approach to the game
the nation's imagination in
hen he finished 19-9, was
American League rookie of
and was chosen to start the
game.
trouble kept him out of ac-
he start of the 1977 season.
rgery, Fidrych looked as if
getting back in the groove
ndinitis flared up in his
It's bothered him ever
ating short four comeback

Who Else Is There?

e fans haven't forgotten the
pped young man who talked
aseball and groomed the
mound — and won.
prises me," said Fidrych,
on his 10-speed bicycle af-
ger workout in Marchant
here. "I haven't pitched in
ars, but people still come up
they're behind me, that
ulling for me.
art of what keeps me going.
ked out on the field and
e fans boo some oldtimers,
hem, say they were washed

up. They haven't started doing that to me."

As he nursed the injured shoulder, the attention got to be too much at times.

"I've learned to cope with it," said Fidrych, now 25. "That's the biggest difference between now and when I first got hurt."

Having signed a one-year contract with the Tigers, he says he is ready to take one more shot at baseball.

ark Fidrych

European Championships Paced by Soviet Hurdler

SINDELFINGEN, West Germany, March 3 (UPI) — Juri Chervanev of the Soviet Union equaled the world indoor best to win the 60-meter hurdles and Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany won the 1,500 meters in a European indoor best today to end the European indoor track and field championships.

Chervanev, a 21-year-old student, clocked 7.54 to match the world best of Andrei Prokofiev of the Soviet Union. Romauld Giegiel of Poland was second, almost two tenths of a second off the pace while Javier Moracho of Spain was third in 7.76.

Wessinghage, who won the 1,500 meters at last year's World Cup in Montreal, took up the lead two laps from the finish and powered home in 3:37.6, edging Ray Flynn of Ireland by nine tenths of a second.

"I knew Ray was the guy to watch and I never thought I'd beat him after my bad start," said Wessinghage, who failed by two tenths of a second to beat John Walker's world indoor best.

In another highlight, Soska Popova of Bulgaria won the women's 60-meter sprint in 7.11, only one hundredths of a second slower than the official world indoor best of Marlies Goehr of East Germany.

Boycott Opposed

Earlier West German, French and Italian athletes said at an impromptu news conference they had formed a committee to fight the U.S. plan to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow as a protest to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"To take part in the Olympic Games is an object every sportsman aims at, the climax of his career," said the petition, drawn up by Patrick Abada, a French pole vaulter. "This is why we refuse to serve as hostages to politics."

"We can't solve what politics has failed to come to grips with," said Abada.

In support, Sara Simeoni of Italy, the women's record holder in the high jump, said she understood the political implications of the Moscow Games. "But I want to go to Moscow," Simeoni said.

It was not immediately evident how many of more than 200 athletes at the meet planned to support the petition.

The Soviet Union, Poland and West Germany each won four gold meals at the championships, which were considerably weakened in appeal by the refusal of the powerful East Germans to send a team. The East Germans told organizers the championships came too late in the season and would interfere with their Olympic preparations.

Upset by Dutchman

Heiden Loses Skating Title

From Agency Dispatches

HEERENVEEN, the Netherlands, March 2 — Eric Heiden of the United States, the defending titlist and Olympic champion, lost the men's all-around world speed skating championship today to Hilbert van der Duim, a 24-year-old Dutch teacher.

Heiden could have retained his title for the fourth successive year by beating van der Duim by nearly 6 seconds in the decisive 10,000-meter race, but managed to finish only half that time ahead.

Van der Duim won the 1,500 meters and placed ninth in the 10,000 meters to record the upset.

"It's been a long skating season and after the Olympics we were all very tired," Heiden said. "We have been travelling a lot and we've been here only a week and maybe that's not long enough."

Entering the two-day meet, the 21-year-old Heiden was expected to clinch his tenth successive world title after his record performance of five gold medals at the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y.

Victory in Sprint

But Heiden, who won the 500 meters and then managed only sixth in the 5,000-meter event yesterday — his worst showing in a championship event in three years — trailed Tom Erik Oxholm of Norway in the overall standings at the end of the day. Today, he placed second in the 1,500 meters and sixth in the 10,000, while van der Duim, responding to the cheers of the crowd of 22,000, took the title.

The world championship is determined by performance in four races. Van der Duim collected 171.747 points to claim the title. Heiden totaled 171.879 and Oxholm took third with 172.331.

In the the decisive 10,000 meters, van der Duim edged Oxholm in a direct confrontation by 1.05 seconds. Heiden faced Piet Kleine of the Netherlands in the next pair.

Skating in intermittent rain, the American beat van der Duim's clocking by 3.31 seconds but it was not enough. He needed to finish at least 5.94 seconds ahead to capture the title.

The weather improved for the later starters in the 10,000 meters, which was won by Mike Woods, Heiden's teammate, in 15:02.39. Oeyvind Tveter of Norway was second in 15:04.88 while Viktor Leshkin of the Soviet Union was third in 15:14.58.

Wind a Bother

Sergei Marchuk of the Soviet Union was fourth in 15:18.65 followed by Amund Sjoebrend of Norway and Heiden in 15:24.65.

With a strong wind hampering the skaters, van der Duim won the 1,500 meters in 2 minutes 2.59 seconds. Heiden finished in 2:03.87. Oxholm managed only 12th in 2:06.30 to drop to third place in the standings behind van der Duim and Heiden.

Duke, Georgetown First In Basketball Playoffs

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP) — Duke and Georgetown, two college basketball teams that have had troubles this season, registered big victories in their conference playoffs yesterday.

Duke swept through three teams ranked in the top 20 teams, including Maryland, 73-72, last night, to win the Atlantic Coast Conference playoff. Georgetown defeated two top-20 teams in succession, including an 87-81 triumph over Syracuse yesterday for the Big East Conference championship.

Guard Vince Taylor led Duke against Maryland, the regular-season ACC champion. But it was a tip-in by center Mike Gminski, after Taylor's foul-line jumper with nine seconds remaining, that won the game for the Blue Devils, who had lost eight games before the ACC playoffs.

Automatically In

The triumph assured the team of an automatic berth in the NCAA playoffs.

In the ACC semifinals, Maryland held off Clemson, 91-85, and Duke upset North Carolina, 75-61 as Gminski hit 24 points to lead Duke to its surprisingly easy triumph.

Meanwhile, Eric Floyd scored 21 points, including two technical foul shots with 1:52 left, to lead Georgetown past Syracuse. The Hoyas built their late-season winning streak to 13 games after a slow start that saw them lose 5 games by the middle of January.

Friday night, Georgetown upset St. John's, 76-66, and Syracuse routed Connecticut, 92-61. Floyd scored 21 points and Craig Shelton added 16 in the second half to lead Georgetown into the championship.

The ACC and Big East were two of many tournaments that were decided during the weekend.

Louisiana State edged Kentucky, 80-78, in the Southeastern Conference playoff as DeWayne Scales scored 26 points. The victory sent LSU into the NCAA playoffs with a school-record 24 victories.

"I am definitely looking forward to a rematch," said the 6-foot-9-inch Scales Friday night after LSU topped Alabama, 73-66, and Kentucky beat Mississippi, 70-67, to set up the title match. Kentucky edged LSU in double overtime last Sunday on a last-second basket by Kyle Macy.

"This was a showdown," said Scales, "and we showed 'em. I think we can win the NCAA championship if we stick to our game plan. This team is able to control its own destiny."

Praised by Coach

Louisville won the Metro Conference playoff with an 81-72 triumph over Florida State as Darrell Griffith scored 30 points, including 22 in the second half.

"While I was pleased with everybody's play, I think Darrell had a great game, which he's done so many times for us," said Louisville's coach, Denny Crum. "He's been our stabilizing force throughout the year. When everything gets tough, he always comes through for us."

Kansas State won the Big Eight Conference playoff, beating Kansas, 79-58, behind Jari Wills' 24 points and 22 from the league's player of the year, Rolando Blackman.

Dave Britton's 23 points and deft passing and dribbling led Texas A&M over Arkansas, 52-50, in the Southwest Conference final.

Michael Brooks teamed up with Stanley Williams for 22 points in the second half, leading La Salle over St. Joseph's, 59-49, in the East Coast Conference final. Mitchell Anderson scored 16 points and grabbed 12 rebounds as Bradley won the Missouri Valley Conference playoff with a 62-59 decision over West Texas State.

Tony Wilson came off the bench late in the game and hit seven of nine free throws, lifting Western Kentucky over Murray State, 54-51, in the Ohio Valley Conference final. Villanova won the Eastern Eight, beating Pitt, 74-62, behind the inside play of Alex Bradley and John Pinone.

Michael Hunt and Jonathan Moore shook Furman out of a first-half slump and led the Paladins to the Southern Conference championship with an 80-62 victory over Marshall. Bruce Collins's 15 points led Weber State over Montana, 50-42, in the final of the Big Sky Conference.

In the ECAC playoffs, Old Dominion won the Southern Division with a 62-51 victory over Navy as Ronnie Valentine scored six points in overtime. Iona won the Metro New York-New Jersey championship, beating St. Peter's, 64-46, behind Jeff Ruland's 19 points, and Holy Cross won the Northern Division with an 81-75 conquest of Boston University as Ronnie Perry scored 30 points.

Princeton defeated Columbia, 57-47, and Penn beat Cornell, 67-46, to finish the regular Ivy League season in a tie. They will play for the title Tuesday night.

Meanwhile, Oregon State won the Pacific-10 title, beating Oregon, 67-55, as Steve Johnson scored 19 points.

McEnroe Faces Connors in Final Of U.S. Indoor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2 (AP) — Top-seeded John McEnroe cruised into the finals of the U.S. National Indoor tennis championships here last night by defeating Bernie Mitton in straight sets.

McEnroe will face Jimmy Connors, the defending champion and second-seed in the championship match. Connors beat fifth-seeded Harold Solomon, 6-4, 6-3.

Mitton pushed McEnroe to a tie-breaker before losing 7-6 (7-4) in the first set. However that seemed to take the life out of Mitton as McEnroe moved through the second set in just 23 minutes, winning 6-0. The first set lasted an hour and five minutes.

Connors, who is looking for his third successive U.S. Indoor title, took only an hour and 15 minutes to eliminate Solomon. Connors said he was satisfied with his play here.

More Sports On Page 9

Arnoux Fastest in a Renault In South African Grand Prix

Associated Press

Rene Arnoux raises the victor's trophy in South Africa.

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, March 2 — Rene Arnoux of France finished first in the South African Grand Prix yesterday for his second Formula One victory of the season.

Arnoux, a Renault team driver who also won the previous race, the Brazilian Grand Prix, now tops the drivers' championship standings. "I wasn't surprised that I won and I hope to win the world championships," Arnoux said.

His time in the 78-lap, 199-mile race was one hour 36 minutes 52.54 seconds for an average speed of 123 miles per hour.

Jacques Laffite and Didier Pironi of the Ligier team finished second and third, with Laffite trailing the winner by more than 30 seconds. Nelson Piquet in a Brabham was fourth, followed by Carlos Reutemann in a Williams and Jochen Mass in an Arrows.

Front Tire Goes

Jean-Pierre Jabouille, the senior Renault driver, led for more than 60 laps before pulling off the main straightaway of the 2½-mile track with a punctured right front tire.

The Renault victory had been predicted by racing experts because the cars' turbo-charged engines were expected to suffer less loss of power at the high altitude than other entries in the 24-car field. Thirteen cars finished.

No Trouble at All

"The car ran perfectly all the race," said Arnoux. "The only real problem as far as driving was concerned was overtaking the backmarkers. Some of them would let Jean-Pierre through and then shut the door in front of me."

The third-place contest between Pironi and Piquet was a highlight of the race, with Pironi passing Piquet only after side-by-side jockeying.

"The car started to understeer soon after the beginning of the race and was getting worse and worse as the race progressed," said Piquet. "I changed places with Pironi three or four times, but in the end I just couldn't keep up with him."

The two Renaults, with Jabouille in pole position and Arnoux sharing the front row in the grid, never were seriously challenged.

South African Grand Prix

1. Rene Arnoux, Renault, 123.91 mph
2. Jacques Laffite, Ligier
3. Didier Pironi, Ligier
4. Nelson Piquet, Brabham
5. Carlos Reutemann, Williams
6. Jochen Mass, Arrow
7. Jean-Pierre Jarrier, Tyrrell
8. Emerson Fittipaldi, Fittipaldi
9. Eloy Reazzoni, Ensign
10. Ricardo Zunino, Brabham

Drivers' Standings

1. Rene Arnoux, France, 18 points
2. Alan Jones, Australia, 13
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 9
4. Didier Pironi, France, 7
5. (tied) Jacques Laffite, France, and Elio de Angelis, Italy, 6
7. Keke Rosberg, Finland, 4
8. (tied) Alain Prost, France, and Derek Daly, Ireland, 3
10. (tied) Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, and Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 2

Nadig Triumphs in Giant Slalom

MONT. STE. ANNE, Quebec, March 2 (AP) — Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland easily won a World Cup giant slalom race here today, defeating Irene Epple of West Germany by more than two seconds.

Nadig, a disappointment at the Winter Olympics with only a bronze medal in the downhill, had the fastest run in each heat. She clocked 1 minute 26.99 seconds and 1:21.76 for a total time of 2:48.75. Epple was second in 2:50.89.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein was third in 2:50.98, virtually clinching the World Cup overall championship. Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria, who is regarded as the only woman with a chance to catch Wenzel, was unable to finish the first run. She has been suffering from the flu and a high fever since the Olympics.

Wenzel, who was overall champion in 1978, lost the title to Proell last season.

Way Back When

Nadig, a downhill and giant slalom specialist, also has a mathematical chance of catching Wenzel, but she discounted her chances.

"I didn't train for slalom this year," she said. "My best performance in slalom was fourth, and that was four years ago. Technically, I have a chance, but actually, I have none."

Wenzel said she was not happy with her race here, "but I made the best of it. My motivation isn't as great since I knew I had the World Cup won."

Erika Hess of Switzerland was fourth today in 2:51.49 and Perrine Pelen and Fabienne Serrat of France again finished only one-hundredth of a second apart, as they did during the Olympic slalom, when Pelen won the bronze medal and Serrat finished fourth.

Today Pelen was fifth in 2:51.68 and Serrat was sixth in 2:51.69.

Both runs were 1,250 meters long with a vertical drop of 350 meters and 56 gates.

Women's Giant Slalom

1. Marie Theres-Nadig, Switzerland, 2:48.75
2. Irene Epple, West Germany 2:50.89
3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:50.98
4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:51.49
5. Perrine Pelen, France, 2:51.68
6. Fabienne Serrat, France, 2:51.69
7. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 2:52.50
8. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 2:53.41
9. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 2:53.41
10. Regina Sackl, Austria, 2:53.42

Stenmark Defeats Mahre In Giant Slalom in Quebec

From Agency Dispatches

MONT STE. ANNE, Quebec, March 2 — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden moved up from third place after the first run to win a World Cup giant slalom here yesterday by more than a second over Phil Mahre of the United States.

Stenmark had a first heat of 1 minute 36.93 seconds over the 1,333-meter course and 1:37.10, the second-fastest time of the second heat, for a total of 3:14.03 and winning margin of 1.06 over Mahre.

Mahre recorded 1:37.39 and 1:37.70 for a combined time of 3:15.09. Bohumir Zeman of Czechoslovakia was third, Hannes Spiss of Austria, who led with after the first run, was fourth and Jacques Luethy of Switzerland fifth.

The victory gave Stenmark 195 points and a commanding lead in the overall World Cup championship standings. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who fell in the second run, is second with 142 points.

The victory also represented a resumption of Stenmark's dominance in the giant slalom. The double Olympic gold medalist won 14 consecutive World Cup giant slaloms before last Tuesday at Waterville Valley, N.H., where he finished 24th after nearly going off the course. The victory here was Stenmark's fourth giant slalom victory of the season in five races and clinched him the World Cup title in that discipline.

Both courses were set with 62 gates, and the race was run in temperatures that hovered near zero Farhrenheit, accompanied by gusting winds.

Stenmark said that his performance here, coupled with Wenzel's failure to finish, gave him new hope of winning the World Cup overall title for the fourth time.

"After Lake Placid [at the Olympics], I thought the World Cup was all laid out for Wenzel," Stenmark said. "But now I see my own chances grow.

"After Lake Placid, it was hard to psyche myself up," said the 23-year-old Swede, "but now that I see a small chance, I have new motivation."

With two slaloms and three giant slaloms left in the season, Stenmark can gain no further points from giant slalom, but he could add 15 points in slalom.

Mahre is third in the overall standings with 116 points and the U.S. head men's coach, Harald Schoenhaar, said he thought Mahre still had a chance at the title.

"All of a sudden, Phil is skiing real well in giant slalom," Schoenhaar said.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 3:14.03
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., 3:15.09
3. Bohumir Zeman, Czechoslovakia, 3:15.28
4. Hannes Spiss, Austria, 3:15.79
5. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 3:15.93
6. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, 3:16.07
7. Jarle Halsnes, Norway, 3:16.14
8. Joel Gaspoz, Switzerland, 3:16.35
9. Aleksandr Zhirov, Soviet Union, 3:16.37
10. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 3:16.65

Yashchenko Better

MOSCOW, March 2 (UPI) — Vladimir Yashchenko, the world record holder in the high jump, has successfully recovered from a knee operation and has resumed training, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda reported. "I am now engaged in cross-country running and weightlifting," the paper quoted the 21-year-old athlete as saying.

Coach Dropped By NBA Spurs

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 2 (AP) — The San Antonio Spurs, winners of their divisional title the last two seasons in the National Basketball Association, fired coach Doug Moe yesterday.

Uner Moe, 41, who preached the "run-and-gun," loose-defense approach, the Spurs have slumped this season to 33-33 and are tied for second place behind Atlanta in the Central Division.

"We needed a change," said the team's president, Angelo Drossos. "This in no way insinuates that Doug was doing a bad job for the Spurs."

Moe was replaced on an interim basis by the team's general manager, Bob Bass, who was head coach of the Spurs for almost two years in the 1970s.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	49	15	.766	—
Philadelphia	48	17	.738	1½
New York	33	33	.500	17
Washington	29	35	.453	20
New Jersey	27	40	.403	23½
Central Division				
Atlanta	40	26	.606	—
Houston	33	33	.500	7
San Antonio	33	33	.500	7
Indiana	31	35	.470	9
Cleveland	26	42	.382	15
Detroit	15	50	.231	24½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	41	27	.603	—
Milwaukee	39	29	.574	2
Denver	25	42	.373	15½
Chicago	23	44	.343	17½
Utah	21	47	.309	20
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	47	19	.712	—
Seattle	47	20	.701	½
Phoenix	43	24	.642	4½
San Diego	31	37	.456	17
Portland	30	36	.455	17
Golden State	20	47	.299	27½

Friday's Results

Detroit 137, New Jersey 128 (McAdoo 30, Long 27; Newlin 40, Jordan 21).

Milwaukee 126, Los Angeles 117 (Winters 34, M. Johnson 28; Nixon 30, Abdul-Jabbar 23).

Utah 91, Portland 87 (Dantley 23, Bristow 16; Natt 20, Gross 14).

Seattle 108, Chicago 101 (Williams 27, D. Johnson 23; Theus 21, Gilmore 14).

Kansas City 98, San Diego 93 (Birdsong 27, Ford 23; Free 34, Williams 22).

Philadelphia 104, Denver 103 (Mix 21, Erving 20, C. Jones 20; English 32, Johnson 17).

Atlanta 111, Cleveland 103 (Drew 28, Roundfield 18; R. Smith 24, Mitchell 20).

Boston 110, Golden State 99 (Bird 28, Maxwell 18; Parker 16, Cooper 16, Lucas 11).

Saturday's Result

New York 115, New Jersey 108 (Cartwright 26, Knight 25; Jordan 28, Lucas 24).

U.S. Divers Withdraw

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2 (UPI) — A U.S. diving team has pulled out of an international meet at Minsk, Russia, March 14-16, apparently in a follow-up to President Carter's call for a boycott against the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

College Basketball Scores

Friday's Results

EAST

Brown 85, Harvard 76
Columbia 55, Penn 51, OT
Cornell 67, Princeton 47
Yale 55, Dartmouth 51

MIDWEST

Marquette 70, Air Force 59

TOURNAMENTS

Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament
Semifinals
Duke 75, North Carolina 61
Maryland 91, Clemson 85

Big East Tournament
Semifinals
Georgetown, D.C. 76, St. John's, N.Y. 66
Syracuse 92, Connecticut 61

Big Eight Tournament
Semifinals
Kansas 80, Missouri 71
Kansas St. 68, Nebraska 59

Big Sky Tournament
First Round
Weber St. 93, Montana St. 70
Montana 63, Idaho 53

East Coast Conference Tournament
Semifinals
LaSalle 78, Lafayette 62
St. Joseph's, Pa. 76, Bucknell 71

Eastern Eight Tournament
Semifinals
Villanova 72, Pittsburgh 59
W. Virginia 77, Rutgers 66

Metro Conference Tournament
Semifinals
Florida St. 79, Cincinnati 69, 2 OT
Louisville 84, Memphis St. 65

Southeast Conference Tournament
Semifinals
Kentucky 76, Mississippi 67
Louisiana St. 73, Alabama 66

Southwest Conference Tournament
Semifinals
Arkansas 64, Texas 62
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TOURNAMENTS

Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament
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East Coast Conference Tournament
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Southern Conference Tournament
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Furman 80, Marshall 62

Southwest Conference Tournament
Championship
Texas A&M 52, Arkansas 50

Ormandy at 80

By Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON (WP) — He's their father.

They watch him constantly, alert to his every slight gesture. Sometimes the ones in back kid around and giggle when he's not looking. Sometimes they argue with him.

"Mr. Ormandy," they say (always Mr. Ormandy, though he refers to himself as Gene), "can we go back six bars —"

"No," he says. "Four bars."

" — so I can pick up the violin entrance?"

"Five," he says, and immediately raises the weighted baton and sets them off.

Always, he is in a rush to plunge into the music again. None of your "and-a one, and-a two" stuff, just the little wand flashing upwards — even while he's still telling them where to start from — and bang! They're going.

It's not haste. It's concentration. It's the artist's headlong, desperate, ruthless, joyous race to make real the miracle he hears in his head.

Record

Eugene Ormandy is 80 years old, and he has been conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra 44 years, a world record, whatever that may mean, and he has picked a highly acclaimed young successor, Riccardo Muti, and some people are saying how wonderful it is, how lucky.

On his side, Ormandy talks animatedly of his plans: the guest appearances in New York and Hamburg, the invitations from all over the world, the gala finale this summer at Saratoga. "What a challenge," he says, "to see how long it takes me to make another orchestra play like the Philadelphia. I've never been so busy in my life."

One day before the orchestra is to play Rachmaninov's Third Symphony for the first time in 15 years, he rehearses it with them. Many of the 106 musicians — every one of them picked by him — have never played it.

The first time through, they take over an hour. The second time, they've got it already. He'll run it by them one more time the next morning.

Short and stocky but not fat, still almost supple, he is far more expressive in rehearsal than he is in concert. Body English: For a marchlike passage he struts on the podium, chin tucked in; leaning forward like a diver over the woodwinds, he suddenly seems about to sail through the air. So the orchestra *gives him* a wonderful sailing sound, airy and swooping.

His left hand, cupped like a bear paw in a honey jar, appears to control the whole violin section. Scything forward in the air, the hand creates a grand, excruciating crescendo; curling backwards, it makes two dozen violins gradually subside.

Every player's score is heavily marked with special instructions. It is part of his technique. Though it has been said that he is "more concerned with managing a performance than with conveying a message," he is rather more than a mere manager. Obsessed with clarity, with logic, with accuracy, he can make you hear notes and connections you never heard before, even in a familiar work. He gives you the reassuring impression that he refuses to stand between the composer and you.

"How much should one interpret?" He shrugs. "Toscanini used to say, 'I conduct what the composer wrote,' and leave it at that. But of course some composers put in more instructions than others. I trust my conscience. I think tempi are terribly important."

"I've never been so busy."

Sound

Taking over from Leopold Stokowski, who since 1912 had put his very special mark on the orchestra (moving the various sections around, letting the violinists bow as they pleased and not in unison), Ormandy continued its development into what one writer called "the solid gold Cadillac of orchestras," celebrated for its rich, burnished sound.

Under Stokowski it had pioneered in recordings; now Ormandy became the most recorded conductor in history.

Practically from his birth in Budapest (one year before the Philadelphia Orchestra gave its first concert), he had talent coming out of his ears. Literally. Perfect pitch. Hum a note and he could tell you: D flat. Even Toscanini, whom he admired and loved, had only relative pitch, "but it was the best I ever heard."

When he was 3, his father, a prosperous dentist, gave him a one-eighth-size violin.

"My father lived for my being the greatest violinist in the world. I wasn't. I was, oh, a distant third behind Kreisler and Heifetz."

At 5 he entered the Royal Academy of Music; at 7 he made his public debut, playing a long program from memory. At 9 he played at the palace before Emperor Franz Josef. At 17 he signed as a professor at the academy, teaching there when he wasn't touring Europe as a virtuoso.

Then, in 1921, came an offer of a concert tour in the United States. He got as far as New York, discovered that his two would-be managers were in over their heads and didn't even have the fees to pay for that first concert, the one that was supposed to bring the whole music world to its feet — and to his.

"So one day I am walking the streets with my violin, and I run into a Hungarian opera singer I knew, singing with the Met. Said, 'What you doing here?' I said, 'I'm starving, that's what I'm doing.' "

The friend took him to the Capitol Theater, where the house conductor was Hungarian. He auditioned on the spot: the "Kreutzer" Sonata, playing as usual from memory. The pop-eyed conductor muttered, "You don't belong here," but hired him anyway and put him in the last row of the violins, at the last chair at the last desk.

Three months later, he was told he was to conduct that evening's performance. He had no choice. He conducted the whole performance from memory.

Fiddles

He never plays anymore. He gave his valuable violin and three rare bows to the Philadelphia Orchestra, where they joined an incredible roster of famous fiddles: two Guarneris, a Stradivari, two Camillis, an Amati dated 1611 and so forth.

The crucial moment in his career came in 1931, when Arturo Toscanini, scheduled to guest-conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra, took sick. Would Ormandy step in? Let himself be compared not only to Toscanini but to the regular conductor, Stokowski?

"I had an awful lot of nerve," he said later.

He was a sensation, of course. And in the best showbiz tradition, a scout from the Minneapolis Symphony happened to be in the audience, searching for a new conductor to replace ailing Henri Verbrugghen.

He held the Minneapolis job until 1936, when he was invited to return permanently to Philadelphia, succeeding Stokowski at age 37.

After that, Ormandy went on by himself to become totally identified with one of the world's greatest musical organizations, touring constantly, everywhere, even China, recording practically everything ever written, collecting knighthoods from five countries, 23 honorary doctorates, and medals by the bucketful.

Some conductors turn imperious, like Stokowski, with his death-ray glance and cutting scorn and his famous two-word motto: 'Watch Conductor!' Ormandy *is subtler, directing* rehearsal with running comments and gestures without bothering to stop. A "ssssshush" aimed at the bassoon, a timid beckoning with one finger to bring in the violins just a little, a "bravo" at a cleanly executed transition.

But now and then, a flash of irritation: "It's written that way, all the others played it that way, why can't you? At 39, please."

"It's written that way, all the others played it that way, why can't you?"

They pick it up at No. 39 on the score, and after, he says, "Good, very good."

Pianist

A short, wiry, dark man appears in the dressing room and embraces Ormandy, who calls him Vovo. It is the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy. Just like that. Two minutes later they are onstage rehearsing Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto: the pianist, at 42, hardly more than half his age.

Ashkenazy faces the piano — a Hamburg-built Steinway, preferred by many artists over American Steinways, much to the irritation of the Steinway people — and perches on the padded bench, intense, alert, bright-eyed.

Ashkenazy attacks the piano, lips pulled in, mouth open and moving wordlessly. After a solo passage *he wipes his fingers* on his shirt.

As the music rushes on, Ashkenazy gets up and looms over Ormandy's score, head to head with him, pointing to some spot.

They stop, go over the spot. The cellos are supposed to come up just as the piano fades out. They can't get *it* the way Ashkenazy wants. Five times, six times. "That's it," says Ormandy at last. "A little stronger. Again."

A seventh time. You can hear the difference. Every note is articulated. "Perfect!"

"One more place," says Ashkenazy. "At letter F. For Franz — Frank."

They roar through the last movement without a pause, hypnotized by the music, drowned in it, and when they finish there is a slight dazed silence. Then the entire orchestra shouts "Bravo!" Men and women. "Bravo!" they shout to the empty hall. It is clearly for both the pianist and their leader. At the concert, they will decorously tap their instruments to applaud, but now, in real life, with everyone in sweaters and shirtsleeves and slacks and jeans, they are shouting "Bravo!" and Ashkenazy nods, and Ormandy smiles, and it just lasts for a moment, but *it* is all the praise you could possibly ask.

PEOPLE: *Organizers Move to K* *Chess Action Above B*

Organizers of the quarter finals of the world chess championship are doing their utmost to keep the contestants separated. A wooden board will be nailed under the chess table when Soviet defector **Viktor Korchnoi** and Soviet champion **Tigran Petrosian** sit down to play this week to ensure that their toes don't accidentally touch. But Korchnoi may not even get as far as the table if he sees the Soviet flag of his opponent or hears the Soviet anthem when he arrives — he has told organizers he would walk out from the match in the Austrian ski resort of Velden. Organizers Korchnoi and former world champion Petrosian have loathed each other since the days when they met in local Soviet tournaments. Add to this Korchnoi's hostility to Russia, where his son **Igor**, 20, is in jail for refusing military service. "It is really terrifying. We expect trouble the moment the two meet," said organizers, who have built identical rest rooms for the two players. Korchnoi also wanted a bulletproof screen between him and the audience but dropped the idea when told how much he would have to pay towards it. If he wins, Korchnoi gets another crack at Soviet world champion **Anatoly Karpov**. The two met in the 1978 world title match, which became an epic of psychological warfare with allegations of hypnotists in the audience and yogurt-flavored coded messages.

* * *

Finnish immigrant **Arvie Niskala** wanted to do something for his adopted United States. So when he died in 1977 at age 74, Niskala left an estate of nearly $300,000, with a third of it earmarked for the U.S. government. "No one I've talked to can ever remember anyone doing something like this for his country," said **Thomas Berg**, U.S. attorney for Minnesota, who received the check in Minneapolis for $97,500 after the estate was probated. Berg said the check was being forwarded to the U.S. Treasury. Niskala, who immigrated to the United States from Finland with his mother, brothers and sisters in 1909, worked for the U.S. Interior Department for nearly 45 years before retiring in the early 1970s.

* * *

More documents released in the Steve Ford paternity case claim the youngest son of former President Ford has acknowledged his fatherhood of a baby boy born out of wedlock and that medical tests showed he could have been the father of the child. It was a closed in Santa Ana, Cali Orange County records indi infant, named **Lawrence Ford**, was born in a Newpor hospital on Jan. 16, not in ber as earlier reported. Lawy resenting Ford, 23, and **Joy** have said that they reached plete and amicable" settlem suit filed by Ford on Val Day "to establish the exis nonexistence" of his fat and to make appropriate ments for visitation rights a support payments. The cou ments, originally sealed b public last week, were pa child support and custody suit filed by Miss Malk terms of the settlement or tionship between Ford ar Malken, except that they married, was not disclosed.

* * *

In a heated court hearing Angeles, the estranged wif lionaire **Adnan Khashoggi**, seeking a $2.5-billion divor ment, was likened to a bagger" during arguments request that the case should in California. Khashoggi's **Joseph Ball** told the court the motion of a British **Soraya Khashoggi**, who con here on a British passport against a Saudi A citizen . . . But there has showing that Soraya has a ness in our courtrooms. Th do not entertain carpetbagg come here to take advantag laws." Mrs. Khashoggi's **Marvin Mitchelson** and **Rhoden**, claim her husband ly involved in business in Lo les, and add that Khashog has 13 homes around the wo lived in California as much where else.

* * *

Margaret Trudeau, e wife of Canadian Prime M elect **Pierre Trudeau**, hurr reporters at Tokyo's inter airport without comment or rival in Japan to open a dis Trudeau, 30, reportedly s $20,000 contract to make pearance at the disco "Nigh in Tokyo's fashionable R district. Disco owner **Kich Sasaki**, a doctor-turned re developer, said the contr vides for Mrs. Trudeau to and dance" to highlight the opening celebration.

—SAMUEL JU

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